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Soothing to Tender Skins.
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY
LIMITED.

No. 9484.—VOL. LXI.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1895.

Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

GAITY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, Doors open at 7.45.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE, TO-DAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.45.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hanson Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported
by a powerful company. Preceded at 7.35 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.25. Box-
office open 10 to 10. MATINEE, THURSDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, ALL ABROAD, by OWEN HALL and JAMES T. TANNER. Messrs.
Charles Stevens, H. De Lange, C. P. Little, John Coates, L. Rae, G. Carroll, C. Frere, R. Lister,
and Horace Mills; Miss Kate Cutler, Miss M. Thorne, and Miss Ada Reeve. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.—Mr. FREDERICK KERR.

Lessee, Mr. WEDDON GROSSMITH.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 minutes to 9, a new and original farcical play in three acts, describing THE
STRANGE ADVENTURES OF MISS BROWN. Mr. Frederick Kerr, Messdames M. A. Victor,
May Palmer, Gladys Hontford, Emma Beninger, Messrs. John Beauchamp, G. Farquhar, R. Harwood,
and Lionel Brough. Preceded at 8.20 by BETWEEN THE POSTS. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE, TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, THE PRUDE'S PROGRESS.
By Jerome K. Jerome and Eden Philpotts.
Messdames Fanny Brough, Doris Templeton, Alice Mansfield, Etta Williams, Messrs. Arthur Playfair,
W. T. Lovell, Ernest Leicester, Arnold Lucy, and Cyril Maude.
MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.

CHARLEY'S AUNT. By BRANDON THOMAS.
THIRD YEAR OF SUCCESS. STILL RUNNING.
EVERY EVENING, at 8. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURNEY'S END. Box-office open
10 to 10. MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY DANA.
THE PASSPORT, by B. C. Stephenson and W. Yardley. EVERY EVENING at 8. Misses
Fanny Coleman, Lydia Cowell, and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorkie Stephens, Alfred Maltby,
and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by IN AN ATIC, by Wilton Jones. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3.

ALHAMBRA.

TITANIA, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Ivanoff Troupe of Russian singers
and Dancers, Dagmar and De Colle, T. E. Dunville, Hector and Laurence, Stelling and Revell, Kara, &c.
The GRAND WRESTLING TOURNAMENT, by the principal English and Continental Champions.
TO-NIGHT, at 10.45 o'clock. Prices 5d. to 25s. Open at 7.45.—ALFRED MOUL, General Manager.

EMPIRE.

GRAND PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT, at 8. Reproduction of the popular ballet, ON BRIGHTON
PIER. At 10.10, will be presented FAUST, a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under
the direction of Mr. George Edwards. The ballet by Mme. Kati Lanner from the scenario of Mr.
Wilhelm. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Ernest Ford. Supported by Mlle. Francosca
Zanfetta, Signorina Helene Cornalba, Mr. Will Bishop, and Mlle. Malvina Cavallari. Varieties
by Oakland and Thompson, Segarra, Rosario and Rafael, the Ballet Troupe, Salerno, the Barra
groups, Hill and Hull, and the CRAIG. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFESBURY AVENUE.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, Clasio Loftus, G. W. Hunter, O'Brien and Redding, Roma
and Sternroyd, Edwin Barwick, May Evans, Will Crackles, Forget-Me-Not, Clara Wicland,
Musical Dale, John Le Hay, the Leopolds, La Belle Rose, the New Series of Tableaux Vivants
and Lottie Collins. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORRIS.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, 2 and 7. MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCES.
Nothing so marvellously wonderful has ever been seen as the remarkable feats of skill and daring
now taking place at the Royal Aquarium. The World's Greatest Varieties, including flying
and diving. The Times says:—"A singularly enjoyable programme. A marvellous entertain-
ment." Three Hours' Early Varieties (Free), 10 to 1. The World's Show (Free), 2 and 7, including
to-day the position of agriculture is a very different story. In the year
1855 the amount of wheat grown on four million acres was fourteen
million quarters, while this season the acreage is less than two million
quarters, which will probably only produce five million quarters. In
1855 there were twenty-eight million people to feed in the United
Kingdom, while now there are about thirty-eight million people to consume
the large quantity of foreign breadstuffs imported and the 17½ per cent.
grown at home.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Although there are undoubtedly signs in commercial circles of
improvement in the tone of business, one of the saddest of sights that
meet the eye of any one cognizant with agriculture, while travelling
through the country, is the present outlook of the harvest, which began in
the earliest districts on the 18th of last month. The immense amount
of rain that has fallen since corn-cutting began has done an
immense amount of damage to the cereals in the south of England, and all
hope of securing generally good quality in grain has been lost, for even
the wheat and barley standing uncut have suffered from discoloration, and
in some districts where the crops have been badly laid reports are coming
to hand of injury by sprouting. A few years ago such a condition of the crops
grown in England would have sent the value of breadstuffs up with leaps, but
to-day the position of agriculture is a very different story. In the year
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grown at home.

A few days since a public meeting, convened and presided over by the
Lord Mayor of Manchester, was held in support of the invitation given by
the corporation to the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their annual show
in 1897 at Manchester. At the meeting the chairman explained that
Trafford Park had been selected as the most suitable site, and there was
little doubt but that the guarantee of £7,000 required by the society would
be forthcoming. After Lord Derby had proposed a resolution opening a
subscription list in order to meet the guarantee fund, which was seconded
by Lord Ellesmere, and adopted, subscriptions were promised during the
meeting amounting to £1,700.

The market-place at Driffield was crowded on Thursday last with men
seeking employment for the coming harvest time. Some of the farmers
round about Driffield, on the Beverley side, have cut some of their corn,
although, on account of the weather we have lately experienced, on the

IRISH COLD.

COMMITTEE Room 15 is hardly living up to its reputation. We were led to believe that yesterday's meeting of the Anti-Parnellites would let riot loose once more. But, in the event, Mr. McCARTHY seems merely to have given one of his five o'clock tea-parties, with more water than wantonness on tap. The Anti-Parnellites acted judiciously in excluding reporters. The touch of the banished shortwriter's hand is sadly to seek in the bald summary supplied to the press. We can only feed upon the crumbs that fell from those patriots' table. The upshot was a score for the Healyites, though it was hardly so decisive as to render the return match a foregone conclusion. Defeated on a division by a majority of nine only, Mr. HEALY has secured three seats on the Consultative Committee. Otherwise the meeting was chiefly remarkable for the fun that might have been, but was not. Had Mr. HEALY gained his way, and had the Omagh correspondence been rudely thrust into print, even Mr. ARNOLD MORLEY must have smiled. The FLYNN-KILBRIDE amendment also promised well. It convicted Mr. HEALY of placing in the hands of the enemies of Ireland a most effective and poisonous weapon at a critical moment in the history of the movement. No mere English M.P.'s could have framed so precious a phrase. However, Mr. HEALY stands unconvicted of poisoning or weaponing anybody. The meeting happened, unfortunately, to contain a brand of politicians known as moderate Dillonites with Mr. JORDAN and Mr. COLLERY for prime samples. They spoil the sport by wedging in a mild resolution which blessed Omagh without cursing anybody in particular. And thus what might have been a real good Irish shindy resolved itself into a belated May meeting. This flat conclusion is the more to be regretted because the debate on the Address was simultaneously devolving into deadliest dullness. We nourish, nevertheless, a flickering spark of hope for that Consultative Committee. It contains elements that are capable of exploding with a really creditable bang. What with Mr. DILLON ("melancholy humbug"), Mr. BLAKE (seller of seats to the Whigs), Mr. SEXTON (who retires from public life even more frequently and finally than Mr. SIMS REEVES), and Mr. HEALY ("gutter-sparrow," "traitor," and what not) the Committee will be the most complete fizzle, if it does not sooner or later provide its financial supporters, Irish and American, a run for their money. So let us be patient and leave the eight consulting.

In the intervals of settling their own differences, the Anti-Parnellites contrived to bestow a good deal of their society on the House of Commons. Some were reasonable, others the reverse, and others talked to no recognizable purpose at all. The exact cause of the Radical rout is a topic staler than a yearling bun. There it is, an ugly, three-cornered fact; and the Opposition must make the best of it. Even the demand for a detailed exposition of the intentions of the Government is wholly divorced from reality. Mr. DILLON pressed for information about "Home Rule, Land Law Reform (including the amendment of the existing Land Acts and compulsory Land Purchase), reinstatement of the evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of Ireland." In other words, he would like to see the QUEEN'S Speech of next Session and the outlines of many Bills which may not be produced during that Session at all. The promises that a brand-new Government is justified in making have already been made by Mr. GERALD BALFOUR in

his admirable speech of Thursday. He has expressed—Mr. DILLON may be surprised to learn—an "unchanging and inflexible opposition" to Home Rule. He has undertaken, nevertheless, to treat Irish demands with generosity; and he has even thrown out a hint that the evicted may be restored on the basis of Clause 13 of the Act of 1891. The non-acceptance of that offer entirely cuts the ground from under Mr. DILLON and his many-barrelled amendment. The Irish members, both Dillonite and Healyite and Redmondite—more especially Dillonite—profess to have the words "Evicted tenants" written on the exact centre of their bleeding hearts. Yet, when their reinstatement is brought within possibility, they prefer to discuss the conduct of Mr. Justice BEWLEY. Mr. HEALY's imputations on that Judge and Land Commissioner were remarkable for neither courtesy nor point. It comes to this, that if Mr. BEWLEY has recommended the postponement of an Irish Land Bill until next session, he did so not as judge but as administrative adviser of the Government. Mr. HEALY's allegations, therefore, did not need the Speaker's intervention to convict them of baselessness. Besides, how, in the name of common-sense, can the Chief Secretary be expected to produce a Land Bill like a conjurer does a rabbit out of a hat? But common-sense is a consideration that does not trouble an Irishman over much.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

(FROM A TURKISH CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 10.

WHATEVER may be the personal views of MM. Cambon and Nelidoff, the Ambassadors of France and Russia, on the question of reforms in Armenia, there is no shadow of doubt that their official action in supporting Sir Philip Currie in his demands for reform does not meet with the approval of the French and Russian press; nay more, certain members of their Embassies are outspoken in their assertions that so far as these two countries are concerned the Armenian question is now dead and buried, and no Macedonian question is going to be taken up by them. It is very difficult to understand how England, France, and Russia came to be associated in the joint Note of May 11, and how Sir Philip Currie, a man of the world, could for one moment suppose that their alliance would be lasting. Having regard to her action in Egypt it is not to the interest of France to in any way alienate the goodwill of the Sultan, and in view of a further advance on Constantinople it is certainly not in Russia's interests to have a strong, contented Armenia garrisoned by a Europeanized force lying to the west of Kars. Within a very few days of the presentation of the Note the Sultan was unofficially informed that Russia and France would be quite satisfied with promises of reform if accompanied by some overt act in the way of change of administration. Taking the hint his Majesty changed his Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister, replacing the latter by Tourkhan Pasha, who for the preceding few weeks had been president of a committee to recommend reform in Anatolia, and he appointed as inspector-general of those provinces Marshal Chakir Pasha, who had held the post of Ambassador in St. Petersburg. MM. Cambon and Nelidoff expressed themselves as personally satisfied, and the task of persuading or compelling the Sultan to carry into effect the scheme as laid down in the Note of the 11th May now devolved upon Sir Philip Currie, and on him alone, though it is doubtful if he even yet realizes this fact. The outspoken condemnation of the Armenian agitation by the Marquis of Salisbury and the downfall of the Radical Government induced the Sultan to believe that there would be a complete change of policy in England with reference to the Eastern Question.

Bridlington side it is not expected that harvest will be in full swing for another week. The attendance of farmers at the market was very small, so that little hiring was done, although, where contracts were entered into, the wages for home men averaged 21s. per week and for strangers 18s., with food and lodging.

Owing to swine fever having broken out in the neighbourhood of Canterbury the Board of Agriculture published an order on Thursday declaring the Canterbury fat stock market an infected area. The disease was first detected on July 30 last.

From the Board of Trade Returns we see that it is now beyond all question that the imports of wheat and flour for the current cereal year will prove much the greatest on record. The following table shows the quantities of grain and flour received during the past eleven months, with comparative figures for the two preceding seasons:—

	ELEVEN MONTHS' GRAIN AND FLOUR IMPORTS.		
	1894-5.	1893-4.	1892-3.
Wheat.....	18,491,533	14,148,562	13,851,402
Flour as Wheat	5,672,093	5,776,393	6,181,673
Total breadstuffs.....	22,163,626	19,924,755	20,033,075
Barley.....	6,554,010	8,256,427	4,493,990
Oats	5,045,804	4,564,044	4,659,297
Peas	477,718	468,728	443,263
Beans	904,055	1,123,740	820,596
Maize	5,596,107	7,952,657	6,967,119

In spite of the heavy imports, stocks of wheat and flour in the ports of the United Kingdom are only slightly greater than they were a year ago, and are more than 652,000 qrs. less than those held two years ago.

During the last fortnight the average price of home-grown wheat, as returned by the Board of Agriculture, has shown a slight tendency to advance, and the last week's return shows another penny added to the value, making it 24s. 3d. a quarter, while barley rose to 20s. and oats to 16s. 5d. This week has been, however, very slow at Mark-lane, and English wheat was quoted at 23s. to 27s. 6d. per 504 lb., and American wheat at 26s. per 496 lb., while English flour ranged in price from

19s. to 24s. per sack of 280 lb., and serviceable American from 18s. to 23s. 6d.

Perhaps one of the most extraordinary conferences held within recent years connected with agriculture was that which took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday last to consider the condition of the national food supply. During the proceedings some very curious assertions were made, one of which was to the effect that "various diseases were due to innutritious bread made from foreign flour," the same gentleman also remarking that if the "American corn were ground in England it would give employment to from three to four million people;" while another speaker stated that the "corn-milling industry of England was nearly dead." As some of our readers who had paid special attention to what has been before stated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* are aware, the British millers have produced and ground in their mills more flour during the past two seasons than has ever been produced in this country; and further than that, the "gradual reduction roller process," which has been introduced in some eleven hundred mills, could, if worked full time, produce more flour than the population in the United Kingdom could consume.

In No. 10 Committee Room of the House of Commons the members of Parliament in favour of the legislative programme of the National Agricultural Union met under the presidency of the Earl of Winchelsea, and drafted and adopted a memorial that has since been sent to the Marquis of Salisbury. The memorial deals with the present condition of agriculture, and suggests certain reforms for the betterment of this ancient industry. In his opening remarks the Earl of Winchelsea stated that the National Agricultural Union had 500 branches in different parts of the country, and the result of the elections was that 217 candidates for Parliament who were in favour of the union's proposals had been returned and were now members of the House of Commons. The agricultural interest therefore would be well looked after next session.

The Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show opens at Ballsbridge on August 27, and will be continued over the three following days. Hunters take the first place in the catalogue, and in this section there are 642 entries, against 446 last year, an increase of 196. There is a falling off in a few classes; but the total entries show an increase of 323 over those of last year.

The Porte apparently had quite forgotten—first, that Lord Salisbury when Foreign Minister in 1878 had spoken very strongly in favour of extensive reforms in Armenia, especially as to the establishment of a gendarmerie under British officers; and, secondly, that Sir Philip Currie enjoys the most complete confidence of the new Premier, whose secretary he was during Lord Salisbury's mission to Constantinople in 1876.

THE JOINT NOTE.

Nearly three months have elapsed since the presentation of the joint Note of the three Powers, and though the Sultan knows that he may count on the friendly support of France and Russia, he now sees with dismay that Lord Salisbury, backed by the most powerful majority of the century, is as firm as Lord Rosebery in demanding the execution of certain very widespread reforms, and he also sees with something more than dismay that whereas France and Russia are breaking away from England, Germany, Austria, and Italy are now acting with her. Seeing this, within the last few days the Council of Ministers have been working hard at a scheme of reform which shall satisfy the Powers, and I am assured by the very highest officials that the scheme submitted to the Sultan this week goes even further than the Note of the 11th May. "It will surprise Europe," remarked one of the Ministry to me the other day. This much is certain, that no scheme of reform, however far reaching in its intended effect, will be of the slightest benefit to the country unless it provides for efficient European control over the finances and over the judiciary of Turkey.

The Sultan's views of England's duty is that we should enable him to remain seated on the throne, whereas I take it that our duty is to maintain a powerful, contented nation at Constantinople, irrespective of who may be the actual Caliph. Under the present system of government a powerful, contented nation is impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole nation is seething in discontent, and that at any moment a rising may take place—aye, and would long ago have taken place were there a single member of the House of Ottoman whom the army considered mentally capable of being placed on the throne. Murad, the rightful Sovereign, has been deposed, and, it is said, is now being carefully guarded in the Sultan's own palace a hopeless idiot. Abdul Hamid, the present occupant of the throne, is in the hands of a group of palace minions, who never let him out of their sight. Once a week he leaves the Yıldız Kiosk to perform his devotions, driving a distance about as far as from Marlborough House to St. James's Palace, and once a year he ventures to Stamboul. Mahommed Rashed Effendi, the next heir, is, as one of the Sultan's own entourage told me, mentally and physically incapable of reigning, and the Sultan's own eldest son gives one the appearance of a hunted creature, who dreads every footstep, and who dare not call his life his own. This little group plays upon the Sultan's fears and enriches itself at his country's expense.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

It is almost impossible for Englishmen to realize the depth of corruption into which this country has fallen. The Christian subjects of the Sultan complain that they can get no justice in the courts, and Mahommedans that they can get none unless they pay for it. Offices are bought and sold with impunity, no concealment is considered necessary, and the material prosperity of the country is ruined in consequence of the immense bribes necessary before sanction can be obtained to the construction of works of acknowledged public utility. The idea of ruling the country for the benefit of the people does not enter the head of the Palaceclique, and it is doubtful if there are many members of the Cabinet who look at their position from any but a purely personal point of view. It is a matter of common conversation that Hassan Pasha, the Minister of Marine, has amassed a fortune of over a million pounds since he obtained office, and that a regular tariff for the sale of appointments exists in the Ministry of the Interior. While at the Palace a scale has been drawn up for the distribution of decorations. Not many years ago an English syndicate applied for a railway concession, and were informed that on £40,000 being paid to certain Palace officials the concession would be granted. Their offer was to construct a line without any Government guarantee. They declined to pay a penny in backsheesh, and their application was refused. A foreign syndicate comes to the front and obtains the same concession with a guarantee of £775 per kilometre per annum, or an annual guarantee revenue of £1,240 per mile! This company spent, it is said, between £100,000 and £200,000 in backsheesh; but they have been well paid, for the Turkish Government last year had to pay a deficit of £30,000 on the kilometric guarantee. During the construction of this line considerable difficulty was experienced in expropriating proprietors through whose properties the line was to run, and repeated appeals to the Palace were of no effect. At last the engineer-in-chief received an intimation that if he would call on the Governor of the province he would find all had been settled. He did so, when the Governor said: "Look here, it is no use your appealing to the Palace. I am Governor here. If you will give me 500,000 francs your land shall be handed over in a month; if you don't do so, you'll have to wait until your contract expires." The money was paid and the line speedily completed. Of this enormous sum given in backsheesh it is an open secret that £10,000 was paid to the late Suraya Pasha, one of the Sultan's secretaries, and £20,000 to Ragheb Bey, one of his Majesty's chamberlains, whilst equally large sums went to officials connected with the Ministry of Public Works.

This is no solitary instance. At the present moment the chambers of commerce are petitioning against the exorbitant dues levied by the new quay company for the privilege of landing merchandise at the much-needed and newly erected, but very inconvenient and wretchedly inadequate, wharves. From 1 to 3 per cent. is levied on all goods, whether for Constantinople or merely for transit. In Alexandria ½ per cent. gives a good margin of profit. The Palace group is too strong for solitary Ambassadors or associated chambers of commerce. In order to obtain the concession for those quays a very large sum, not far short of £50,000, was spent in backsheesh, and high dues are absolutely indispensable.

I have myself seen a police-station in an outlying hamlet which figured in the Local Budget for £5,000. The villagers were called upon to supply the labour and the materials, even to the making of doors and windows. All that the Government officials provided were a few iron bars for the cells, and the necessary hinges, locks, and bolts. The building consisted of one guard-room, two cells, and a small room for the non-commissioned officer in charge. It was of one story, and certainly could not have cost more than £200, even with labour paid for at the market rate; but this, as I have already said, was free. Another instance recently came under my own personal knowledge. A building was required in a department where there are a number of English engineers; one of these drew up the estimate, which he calculated at £1,100 at the very most, but in obedience to his official superior, also an Englishman, who knew there would be delays and some leakage, the estimate was increased to £1,500, allowing £400 as a margin. The Turkish officer to whom it was submitted at once increased the total to £5,000, and that amount was passed by the Minister.

EXCEPTIONS.

In the midst of all this villainy it is pleasing to record that there are some few in high positions against whom the voice of slander is not heard. First and foremost is the Grand Vizier, Said Pasha. The emoluments of his office are £2,000 a month, with an additional £500 from the Sultan's civil list. He accepted office only on the understanding that his salary was to be £5,000 a year, and when at the expiry of the first month his Majesty sent him the usual £500 Said sturdily returned it. Next we have the Marshal Mustafa Zekke Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery and a member of the Cabinet. He is responsible for the purchase and manufacture of all material of war. I pity the contractor who offered Zekke a solatium. Riza Pasha, the Minister of War, and Tourkhan Pasha, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, also bear unsullied reputations, but the Ministers of Interior, of Marine, of Justice, of Police, of Public Works are assailed on every hand, and the most circumstantial stories told of their method of heaping up riches. The Sultan is credited with being an honest man, a humane man, and sincerely desirous of the welfare of his country. It is almost impossible that he alone should be ignorant of the malpractices of his own Ministers and his own personal staff. The Grand Vizier has insisted on the dismissal of three of the above Ministers,

but without effect. The Minister of Marine goes so far as to say that he holds office until death. "The Sultan is afraid to dismiss me."

Any scheme of reform, to be acceptable to the Turkish people, must begin at the Palace, and it must be comprehensive, dealing with Mahommedan and Christian alike. The reform aimed at in the joint Note of the 11th of May related only to the Christian population of distant provinces and did not take into consideration the burdens of suffering millions elsewhere. Since that Note was presented I have been accosted by dozens of educated Mahommedans holding high official position who have assured me that had the joint Note aimed at general reform throughout the Empire it would have been welcomed more by Mahommedans than by Christians, but it looked to them as if we were endeavouring to obtain special privileges for Armenians at the expense of other creeds. The Mahommedans clamour far more even than do the Christians, the army even more than the civilians. The Sultan's favourites occupy all responsible positions, and cadets at the military school, sons of his valet or of other nobodies, wear the aiguillettes as King's aides-de-camp; as such they are exempt from studies, exempt from punishment, occupy their own rooms, and are not required to salute officers. The staff of the army is recruited entirely from these youngsters, while men destitute of Palace influence are relegated to regimental duty in distant parts of the Empire. As with the army so in the navy. I met a young gentleman the other day who is a commander in the Imperial Ottoman navy and aide-de-camp to the Sultan, and he has never been to sea!

IMPERATIVE REFORMS.

It is easy enough on paper to point out what reforms are necessary, and not very difficult to indicate how those reforms may be carried out; but the ways of diplomatists are tortuous, and our worthy Ambassador is new to diplomacy; but having regard to the very aggressive attitude adopted by France and by Russia, and to the necessity for the Triple Alliance, as well as for England, to have a powerful, well-organized, and contented kingdom at Constantinople, the course of action seems clear enough. We want a friendly Turkey, not a friendly Sultan; and if Abdul Hamid will not assist us to set up a strong, contented Turkey on the Bosphorus it must be done without him. He is absolutely *incapable* of doing so. Lord Salisbury should obtain the sanction of the German Emperor for a Conference to be held at Berlin to call attention to the non-fulfilment of the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin of 1878. It is possible Russia and France might decline to join in that Conference—*tant mieux*; they would show their hands then early in the game, and the four other Powers could ruff their strong suits. Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, and Greece should be called upon to assume their just liabilities as regards the Ottoman debt, Russia to dismantle the works around Batoum and to declare it a free port, and Turkey to execute under the control of the Powers those reforms in her Constitution contemplated by the Treaty of Berlin, which have remained in abeyance for eighteen years. It will be said that our moral obligations, under the Treaty of Berlin, begin and end with the 61st Article, which provides only for the better administration of Armenia. So be it. Better administration in Armenia is impossible so long as the government of Turkey is carried on by the Palace and not by the Porte. So long as public offices are publicly bought and sold, so long is good government impossible. If a governor-general of a province has paid £5,000 for his post and has to remit £2,000 annually to the Palace to retain it, he must necessarily add to his income by underhand means. If peculation is practised by the governor-general, we may be sure it is also practised by his subordinates, down to the meanest police officers, and the consequence is, as a high Turkish official not long since informed me, that for every pound that reaches the Imperial Treasury ten are extracted from the pockets of the people. No half measures are possible. Turkey must either be allowed to proceed on her downward course unchecked until revolution ends the House of Ottoman, or she must be put under the joint tutelage of the four Central Powers. It may be said that this could not be effected without war. There is no war in the case. A united fleet—aye, even a British fleet—steaming up the Dardanelles would bring his Majesty to reason, and there is nothing at the Dardanelles to stop a fleet, save a few obsolete guns, too exposed to be worked under modern conditions of warfare. As for the Turkish army it is still armed with the old Martini-Peabody, and there is not ammunition in the country for a week's campaign. At a recent meeting of Ministers it was suggested that war was preferable to an acceptance of the Note of May 11. One old marshal blurted out, "War! war! I don't talk of war. You have no fleet, no quick-firing artillery, no ammunition for the magazine rifles you have in your arsenals. You couldn't mobilize your Reserves in a month, and having mobilized them you have no weapons to give them. Let us talk of some other subject." No, war need not be thought of. All that is needed is a firm attitude and the appearance of the fleet at the Bosphorus. All this steaming about from Beyrout to Bodrune and from Syracuse to Smyrna strengthens the Palace in the belief that we mean nothing, and will make our task more difficult in the end.

[It may be as well to point out that this letter was despatched prior to Lord Salisbury's recent speech in the House of Lords.—Ed. P.M.G.]

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

An attempt is being made, we see, to turn to political account the Home Secretary's reply to Mr. Redmond's appeal on behalf of the dynamiters now paying the penalty of their crimes. It is ridiculous to try to twist Sir Matthew White Ridley's statement that he "would go thoroughly and impartially, and with an open mind, into all these cases" into a hint that he would depart from the principle laid down by his predecessor. He could hardly have said less except on the understanding that no Home Secretary must ever review a case upon which his predecessors in office have expressed an opinion. There is absolutely no difference between the position of Sir Matthew and that of Mr. Asquith. The late Home Secretary reviewed the case as it had been reviewed by his predecessor, Mr. Matthews, and he concurred in the conclusion at which Mr. Matthews arrived. Sir Matthew White Ridley will do the same, unless, indeed, fresh and convincing evidence is produced that any of those now undergoing punishment were improperly convicted. As for the proposed ridiculous distinction between political and other forms of crime, the present Home Secretary is as sound as any of his predecessors.

After Lord Salisbury's emphatic warning to the Porte, it is to be hoped that the authorities in Bulgaria will take renewed precautions to stop any Bulgarian assistance to the disturbances in Macedonia. But the latest news is not encouraging. It is stated, from Sofia, that the Insurgents attacked a Mahommedan village in the Rhodope district, and burnt 300 houses and put the inhabitants to the sword. Outrages of this sort can only provoke reprisals, and whatever may have been the conduct of Turkish troops in Armenia, their behaviour in Macedonia has been by general consent most forbearing. But if race hatred is once fairly inflamed there is no saying where its fury will stop. The Porte is quite justified in sternly repressing disturbance on territory which is undoubtedly under its rule, but the Sultan will be wise if he listens carefully to Lord Salisbury's warning and reforms the whole system of government within his dominions. It is far better on all grounds that he should undertake the work himself, but if he cannot, or will not, it will be undertaken for him.

The Church Defence Institution is quite entitled to exhibit complacency over the results of the late elections. Out of 670 members elected no less than 400 are pledged to oppose disestablishment and disendowment in any form. But their work is not yet ended. The attack which has been so triumphantly repulsed this time will be renewed, and though there is no reason to believe that the British working men will ever sanction an act of spoliation that will

hurt them more than any other class of the community, still it would be foolish indeed on the part of the defenders to relax their vigilance. They will have a breathing space for some years, and while we advise them to perfect their organization and strengthen it for any emergency, we would suggest that they should also avail themselves of the opportunity of framing a policy of Church Reform which would cut the ground from under the feet of their assailants.

The *relations amicales* of the Mohrenheim rescript seem to have made themselves sufficiently felt to evoke something in the nature of a *contrecoup*. Here is the *Figaro*, in sub-acid phrase, talking about the "sentimental policy" to which the generous French nature is so prone, and the "illusions" which so often lead that light-hearted nation astray. We are asked to imagine the feelings of the French investor in the Russo-Chinese loan at this moment. Recent events in China have brought a collective European fleet a good deal nearer intervention than when Japan was in full march upon Peking. And Japan, by its refusal to evacuate Korea, has thrown down the gauntlet to Russia. Plain "Russia," we remark. Very well; but the subscriber to the loan issued in Paris under the auspices of Russia—plain "Russia," again—thought his money was going to the pacification of China, the satisfaction of Japan, the tranquillity of Russia—continuously plain—and the glory of his native country. Mirage! Illusion! Once more he and his native country have been had. So much for sentimental policy! So much for those *relations amicales*!

Water grey, tinkling water, grey mist all around.
Gautt grey ash-trees, bare and leafless,
Grey night, falling, falling, falling,
Falling softly, falling silent, muffling every sound.

Silent is the wood, and silent is the sleep that Death,
Like the night that misty falleth
Grey and cold upon the woodland
Gives to man when grey night cometh, gives with chilly breath.

How are the mighty fallen! But a week ago the Surrey eleven seemed to have the pride of championship once more within their grasp. Save for the first match of the season—a game *pour rire* with little Leicestershire—they were undefeated in county cricket. It is true that in their pride they had encountered All England with disastrous results, but as such a match does not count for the championship its losing was of the slightest consequence. Not until last Monday did Nemesis reach the Oval in the form of a treacherous wicket. Thereafter the champions champed in vain. If they got their opponents out for but few runs, they themselves were unable to make even a decent show against these few. In their second innings, both against Yorkshire and Lancashire, they rotted like a side of timid schoolboys. The one county beat them by an innings and thirty runs, the other tantalised them by telling them that a second innings of 150 would win them the match. Then of eleven heroes five made exactly 0, seven wickets fell for 21 runs! The captain then hit a fine 50, not out—an innings which more than anything else showed how his faint-hearted crew were the victims far more of panic than of circumstance.

In our earlier editions of yesterday we sought to convict the *Daily News* of originality in its Parliamentary report. In the particular instance misquoted we made an inadvertent slip. It was not the *Daily News* that converted Mr. Healy's "*fin de siècle* majority" into a "Pharisaical majority"; it was the *Standard*. Never mind. It was still left for the *Daily News* to bear the palm, even yesterday. In two places—in its Parliamentary sketch and in its Parliamentary report—it attributed to Mr. Dillon a demand for the "remission of judicial rents." This bangs Banagher, to say nothing of the No Rent manifesto. We await the announcement that Mr. Dillon has brought this libel on the Irish Parliamentary party before the notice of his colleagues in Committee Room Fifteen.

He was a collector, and she took him in—in several senses. It is not often that these *hostes humani generis* find a hospitable welcome, and he was therefore gratified, when he called at a house in Grasstead-road, Pimlico, to find himself asked to step inside. He stepped inside, and then the door of the room was locked upon him, the lady of the house returned to her domestic concerns, and he began to see that he was collected himself this time. For an hour or more he raged to be let out, and then collected his wits and a policeman, whom he summoned by shouting through the window. Then he started to shake the dust of that house off his feet as quickly as possible, and the lady did her best to help him by slamming the door on to his left heel. So he went to Mr. Sheil, but collected very little from him. The slamming of the door was not an intentional assault, the magistrate said, and he did not think anything could be done about the locking up. Further, he hinted that the collector had himself probably been guilty of trespass to some extent. Now, the collector says he thinks of trying the County Court, but his confidence is sadly shaken. He had not realized that the old prejudice against the publican and sinner still extends to the collector and trespasser.

The German papers, or some of them, are making a preposterous fuss over the visit of the delegation sent to the Continent by the British Iron Trades Association. They allege that the delegates come on the pretext of gaining information as to the relations of capital and labour, and make use of the courtesy extended to them to spy out trade secrets. Nothing could be more absurd. As a matter of fact, the Association was anxious to find out if the questions of wages and length of hours of labour were alone responsible for the successful competition of German manufacturers with our own. What they did discover, or believed they discovered, was that important as these factors were, more important still were the superior technical skill and knowledge to be found in German factories. This flattering testimony to German enterprise should have pleased, one would have thought, the German papers. On the contrary, they are furious, and charge the deputation with treachery, false pretences, and we know not what else. Seeing that all our workshops are open to German visitors at any time, this conduct is inhospitable as well as silly.

We are greeting with interest the quaint information that is always cabled from America when a contest for the America Cup is imminent. This year, as most of our readers are aware, a new yacht called *Defender*, and the last defender of the Cup, known as *Vigilant*, have been sailing trial matches over the other side. Further, *Defender* always got the better of *Vigilant*, but it was thought that when the two sloops came to be measured, and *Vigilant's* time-allowance calculated, there would be very little between them. To-day we are informed by Reuter that the measurement took place yesterday, and that *Defender* only allows the smaller and older yacht a time allowance of a minute and a half over a thirty-miles course, "which is much less than was expected." One would imagine from this that *Defender* was proved to be the better boat. But the cable continues, "If this proves to be true it is certain that *Defender* will always be easily beaten by *Vigilant*." We leave the solution of this puzzle to our readers.

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POINTS OF INTERROGATION.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

Mr. THOMAS GIBSON BOWLES and Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett are two of the "Busy B's" who have not found refuge in the Ministerial hive. One has poised himself on the bench behind his companion-in-arms, Mr. Haughey, who has sought comparative oblivion in the seat long ago.



Bombus lapidarius

TWO BUSY BEES (MR. BOWLES AND SIR E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT).

Sometimes it may not be given to him to be glib of speech, and the question is a handy form of advertisement that his constituents may know him to be on the spot. Oftener still, it is a useful weapon to throw at the head of an offending Minister. You may spring it on him without notice, and, if he be reckless enough to answer, so expose his ignorance or his carelessness. Sometimes, and not rarely, the question is prompted by unrewarded fidelity to party and disappointed ambition. But no sane observer would ascribe either of these base motives to Mr. "Tommy" Bowles or Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who both promise to develop into "candid friends" of the better sort, and not of the kind made immortal by Canning. It was zeal for the purity of his party that inspired the anxiety of Mr. Bowles as to the number of directors of public companies on the Treasury bench. Nor did Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett entirely merit the rebuke of Mr. George Curzon, who claimed more than two hours' notice of a question, "as an act of courtesy."

But before the thirty-eight questions on the paper had been reached Mr. Speaker had to unravel an Irish mystery. The two blameless gentlemen who sit for North and South Monaghan had got mixed. With a racy sense of fun the returning officer had notified the seat of Mr. J. Daly (not he of Portland, but a namesake) as belonging to Mr. Macaleese, and to Mr. Macaleese he had given the seat of Mr. Daly. It was the tragedy of Tweedledee and Tweedledum. He of South Monaghan should be of North Monaghan, but whether it is Mr. Daly who sits in the place of Mr. Macaleese, or whether it is Mr. Macaleese who usurps the seat of Mr. Daly, is a problem which time alone can solve.

After this tangle the House turned with a sense of relief to less-baffling queries; while Mr. Tim Healy, intent on the introduction of the Irish Municipal Franchise Bill, took long and anxious communion with the Speaker. Perhaps the hero of the hour was Mr. Chaplin. He aroused the merriment of an easily-amused House by insisting that Mr. George Curzon was "Chief Secretary for India," and afterwards, turning on the tap of his eloquence, delivered a compact little address on the East London Water Company in reply to a question from Mr. Pickersgill. But this garrulous method of quenching an adversary, sacred always to the memory of Sir John Lubbock, although it aroused the amusement



TURNING ON THE TAP (MR. CHAPLIN).

of Mr. Chamberlain and others, is not to be recommended even, should it be effectual in staving off the evil moment that is to resuscitate a dull debate. For in the end came the inevitable Mr. Lough, one of the very few survivors of the Radical disaster in London, and only the very newest of new members remained on the benches to listen to a belated effort to arouse interest in the anomalies of Irish taxation. After that there were orators of various degrees, among them Sir Albert Rollit, who, in his fatherly way, advised the Irish to accept the half-promise of Mr. Gerald Dailour to consider favourably any proposal to re-enact Clause 13 of the Land Act of 1891 in favour of the evicted tenants; and Mr. Tim Healy reinvigorated by dialectical exercises in Committee Room 15 and in fine fighting form. He was only called to order four times. Then Mr. Hemphill, the sole representative of Radicalism from Ireland, found himself in the unique position of replying, as Radical Solicitor-General for Ireland, to the speech of the Unionist Attorney-General for the Kingdom. He has a quaint habit of bowing to the Speaker every third or fourth sentence, and he is not an orator. Divisions resulted in the rejection both of Mr. Dillon's and Mr. John Redmond's amendments, whereupon Mr. Clancy laboured the case of the dynamite convicts in an empty House. Sir Matthew White Ridley, meaning to be conciliatory, but firm, conveyed to the mind of Mr. Redmond that he might even be generous and curtail the sentences of the convicts, an impression that the Home Secretary and Mr. Balfour after him promptly and decisively disclaimed. So the amendment was withdrawn, and the rest of the sitting was occupied with a fruitless demand for legislation in aid of agriculture.

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AS BEFORE 1892?

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

[FROM A LEGITIMIST POINT OF VIEW.]

PARIS, Thursday.—The *Figaro* states that, as the result of representations from a certain number of French prelates, the Pope has definitively abandoned his policy of advising Roman Catholics in France to rally to the Republican Government.—*Reuter*.

The significance of this despatch seems likely to receive small recognition from Englishmen; yet it is probably the most important event (supposing that *Reuter* and the *Figaro* are equally correct) that has occurred in Europe since the declaration of war between France and Prussia in 1870. A bold statement this, to the ordinary newspaper reader, even to the average politician; but when its meaning and probable results are set forth, a statement requiring little further justification.

Before attempting to demonstrate how this may be, it were, perhaps, advisable to point out another ground for its significance. The message contains, in fact, an announcement of failure, mistake, incompetence—but let it be hastily added, *honesty*—on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff, such as it has been reserved for Leo XIII. to give to a world inclined to resent the Papal intrusion into the realm of secular politics as the world at no other period of its history has been. It was on February 16, 1892, that his Holiness issued the famous Encyclical which, despite protest and counter-interpretation, was finally held to mean that it was the Pope's desire that French Catholics should cease to advocate the claims of the monarchy in that country, and should support the established form of government, the government which, up to that time, had been characterized by all French Catholics as the "République Française" and "athéisme." That Encyclical fell like a bomb into the midst of each of the camps occupied by the various sections of French politicians (and all Frenchmen are politicians) opposed to a Republican Government. But its effect in each camp was different. It that of the Bonapartists it did little, for the camp is small and its occupants somnolent. In that of the Orleanists likewise its explosion, although astonishing, did not do much damage. The traditions of Orleanism are not clerical. They make a pretence of being so, it is true; but Orleanism is a sham, and its professions of Catholicism are an hypocrisy. No supporter of the Comte de Paris followed the Papal counsel of defection. The blow fell, as it was meant to fall, on the Legitimist party: the party known best to Englishmen as the Blancs d'Espagne. The Legitimists of France are they who support the claims of the Duke of Madrid, the nearest male agnate of Henri V., Comte de Chambord, grandson of Charles X., and, according to the Salic law, King of France and Navarre. It was the members of this party who, since the Revolution, had ever been the staunchest supporters of the Church in France, the most liberal contributors to the needs of the See of St. Peter, and the warmest advocates for the restoration of the Temporal Power, after which Leo XIII. has never ceased to cry. Under various names at different times—"Vendéens," "Berriens," "Chambordistes," "Blancs d'Espagne"—the same principles have been recognized, the same object striven for—the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy: the entire liberty of the Catholic Church in France, its "eldest daughter."

When the famous Encyclical fell, the Legitimist party was dumfounded. That he to whom they had ever remained faithful, whose cause they had championed, to whose support they had so liberally contributed in the form of "Peter's Pence," whose countenance they believed to shed light on their hereditary principles, should strike this blow at their very existence they could scarcely credit. Committees were disbanded, the annual banquet in Paris was abandoned and has never been resumed, the annual gathering in Brittany on St. Michael's Day was not held in 1892, and consternation and despair were spread through the ranks of the party. Its practical effect was equally strong. These Legitimists, who prided themselves on being first of all good Catholics, how could they disobey the injunctions of their Supreme Head? One by one the chiefs of the party withdrew from active participation in the movement. His Majesty the Duke of Madrid dispensed with the services of an official representative in France; and the Prince de Valeri was dismissed. But none could bring himself to support the Republic: that was too much to ask of him. A certain number of waverers, men who had been constant to the cause of the Comte de Chambord, but who since his death had been more or less unattached, hoping to find place and power under the existing government, professed a sudden pious obedience to the Pope's command, and forthwith set about proclaiming loudly their allegiance to the Republic. The Pope, through several bishops, expressed his approval. They received the name of Ralliés. They were looked down upon by all those with whom they had formerly been allied. From the actual Government they received nothing more substantial than ignominious kicks. After a time the Blancs d'Espagne began to recover themselves. They found, or professed to find, no express command in the Encyclical to actively support the Republic. They put forth diverse interpretations of its text. The Bishops of Vannes and of Autun had audiences of his Holiness and returned with words of comfort on their lips for the faithful of their dioceses. But other Bishops, Opportunist to the core, returned also from Rome with other messages and counteracted their influence. Ultimately the gatherings at Sainte-Anne d'Auray were resumed. The Comte Urbain de Maillé was appointed to represent the Duke of Madrid in Paris. And the Legitimist press again ventured to lift up a by no means uncertain voice.

Meanwhile, what was its effect on the Republic which the commands of the Encyclical had been intended to conciliate? The Government replied by organizing a fresh persecution of the Church, culminating in the law known as the "Droit Ribot," introduced at the beginning of this year and passed by the Chambers. It is aimed at every description of religious foundation; from the hospital, the orphanage, the house of charity, to the monasteries of the Benedictine and Carthusian orders. Its effect, according to the Government calculation, will be to entirely destroy every species of charitable, or educational, or other establishment conducted by religious within the space of eight years. Perhaps it is this law which has staggered the Pope. Perhaps it is the fact that the French Legitimists, who are the backbone of the Catholic party in France, have uniformly refused to contribute any longer to Peter's Pence. A few months since, his Holiness issued a Brief, in which he alluded to the rumour of such an intention on their part having reached his ears, but said that he could not believe such action on the part of good Catholics was possible. But the Legitimists refused to give: and the trifling amount of the "Peter's Pence Collections" this year proved very clearly what value might be placed against the devotion of the remaining so-called French Catholics.

Either this, or the "Law Ribot," or both, have brought Leo XIII. to a correct appreciation of the position. The scales would appear to have fallen from his eyes. With a lack of logic rarely Italian, he has systematically cut the ground from under the feet of Legitimists the world over; and in the same breath plaintively put forth the "prisoner's" cry to be reinstated in the Papal States as their "Legitimate" Sovereign. When the Spanish pilgrims went to Rome last year he bade them return and devote themselves to propping up their tottering Constitutional monarchy: "Stones and serpents" instead of bread has been the invariable political refreshment offered to his children by the present Pontiff. But now he proclaims a change of policy—a policy which has been already condemned, not only by anonymous writers in the *Fortnightly Review*, but by its results. At least the Pope, as politician, is honest and courageous.

Of course the Ralliés, the Opportunist bishops, even the Orleanists, together with all those thin-skinned English Catholics—more Catholic than any Pope would ever dream of being—who lifted hands of pious horror when any one dared to question the wisdom of the Papal policy, are "left very much in the cart" by this announcement of a Pontifical volte face. It will be interesting to watch them adjusting themselves to the altered condition of matters, and remembering at last that it is by no means a wise and prudent thing to abase one's principles, however ancient and honourable they may chance to be. But the hands of Legitimists and Catholics in both countries have been freed: their position justified and sanctioned: nor will the effect of this be long in showing itself.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

AFTER THE TWELFTH.

"But I, said Laurentius, according to the example of our most excellent friend Ulpian, will myself also say something to you (for we are feeding on discussions). What do you think of the grouse?"

What question more appropriate to the season? The Englishman may not be given, like the ancient Greek, to feeding on discussion; his talk may be all of hard facts—of the tramp over the moor, of the day's sport, of the birds bagged. But where are his thoughts now tending but to the grouse, the bird of birds? If he does not ask his friends what they think of it, he shoots it, and forthwith himself answers Laurentius in brisk British fashion. Good to shoot; there you have the one and only definition needful. The poet may classify it if he will; Aristophanes, with the porphyrio, the pelican, the pelecinnus, the phlox too, and peacock—a mixed company, surely; Epicharmus, with quails, and sparrows, and larks who love to robe themselves in dust, and rooks, and beauteous fig-peckers. It is a pretty, harmless pastime for idle fashioner of verse. But to come to facts, the grouse was created to serve as feathered target for the sportsman, and there is an end of the matter.

Besides, what knew they of the real bird in those old simple, discursive days? Not on northern moorland is bred the large strident creature that sent sweet anticipatory thrill through all the guests at the Banquet of the Learned: "in size larger than the largest cock of the common poultry, and in appearance it was very like the porphyrio, and it had wattles hanging from its ears on each side like the common cock; and its voice was loud and harsh. And so, after we had admired the beauty of the bird, in a short time one was served up on the table dressed; and the meat of him was like that of the ostrich, which we were often in the habit of eating."

Alexander the Myndian might next be quoted. But to what purpose? After all, what the bird is to-day, not what it was in centuries that have long lain dead, is of chief importance. What think you of the grouse, now gaily bagged by sportive holiday-maker that new beauty may fill the poultryer's window, that new hope may dawn on the *gourmand's* menu? For if good to shoot, is sportsman's decision, good to eat is *gourmand's* answer to Laurentius and his catechizing. But answer at once suggests still other question: how prepare it that the quality of goodness may be ensured? And here it is well to pause and consider. Not this a subject to be disposed of in a phrase or a quotation, however classic the authority.

Before roasting as a method criticism is silenced. Roast your young grouse and dely man's ingenuity to perfect perfection. Half a cupful of water should accompany the birds into the roasting pan, also a touch of salt, while butter should lie lightly upon the breast of each. Eighteen minutes, if fire be brisk and clear, should suffice in point of time; attention, in the form of basting, cannot be too constant. When happy moment of serving comes, toast is spread as a couch upon the expectant dish—toast soaked in lemon juice if French fancy be allowed to guide. Gravy in a bowl may offer its society at this juncture; or orange sauce, if new emotion be yearned for; or, if Mistress Meg Dods be listened to, plain melted butter. With wall of watercress the birds may be encompassed round about; or else gracious green salad in dish apart may await their pleasure: as you will. But of one thing be more than sure. The less there is to disguise their flavour, the less to dispute supremacy with them, the sweeter will they taste in the mouth.

Broiling has its merits. Without hesitation Autolycus recommends the process to the most fastidious. Split the grouse, even as trusting spring chickens are split for the sacrifice. Rub with oil fresh from Lucca's olive gardens, or those others that slope with grey Provençal hillsides to meet the waters of the Etang de Berre; season with salt and pepper discreetly measured. Broil on each side, and devote not more than fifteen minutes to the ceremony. *Maitre d'hôtel* butter, laid serenely on each, will contribute alike to decoration and flavour; and garniture of bacon, in thin, crisp slices, will stir the imagination of even the sluggard.

Roasting and broiling will not pall so long—or so short, alas!—as the season lasts: have no fear. But exuberant longing must sometimes be stayed with exuberant dishes, and he who fuds himself craving the fantastic and elaborate may turn confidently to soup à la *Meg Merrilies*. And why not? The name comforts with its soothing memories of drowsy evenings spent over friendly but somnolent pages, of that good man, Sir Walter Scott and his long-winded tales. Besides, was not this very soup added by duly initiated to the *Almanach des Gourmands*? Shrink not from it, therefore, as implacable enemy of good form.

Thus is it made: "This savoury and highly relishing new stew-soup may be made of any or every thing known by the name of game. Take from two to four pounds of the trimmings or coarse parts of venison, shin of beef, or shanks, or lean scrag of good mutton—all fresh. If game is plenty, then use no meat. Break the bones, and boil this with celery, a couple of carrots and turnips, four onions, a bunch of parsley, and a quarter-ounce of peppercorns, the larger proportion Jamaica pepper. Strain this stock when it has boiled for three hours. Cut down and skin a black-cock, or wood-cock, a pheasant, half a hare, or a rabbit, a brace of partridges or grouse, or one of each (whichever is obtained most easily), and season the pieces with mixed spices. These may be floured and browned in the frying-pan; but as this is a process dictated by the eye as much as the palate, it is not necessary in making this soup. Put the game to the strained stock, with a dozen of small onions, a couple of heads of celery sliced, half a dozen peeled potatoes, and, when it boils, a small white cabbage quartered, black pepper, allspice, and salt to taste. Let the soup simmer till the game is tender, but not overdone; and lest it should, the vegetables may be put in half an hour before the meat. This soup may be coloured and flavoured with red wine and two spoonfuls of mushroom-catsup, and enriched with forcemeat balls. Soups in which catsup is mixed should not be salted till that ingredient is added, as catsup contains so much salt itself."

A worthy rival this, as none can deny, to Dumas' immortal *soupe aux moules*. It is recorded that the Cleikum Club—for the soup is borrowed from their friend Meg Dods—were at variance on her receipt. Let their opinions be stated briefly—an aid to wavering student: "Jekyll declared for the simple racy flavour of the rude sylvan cheer; Winterblossom liked the addition of forcemeat balls and catsup; and the Doctor, hovering between the tureens like Macheath between his rival charmers, laid his ears deeply in both, but when compelled to decide, from an habitual reverence to the soups as they are, voted for the plain soup as originally swallowed with so much unction by Dominie Sampson."

No more is to be said save these golden words: happiness, deep speechless happiness, is swallowed with every spoonful of this exquisite offspring of Romany genius.

Salmi of grouse has kindred graces. The partially roasted birds are hashed, and at once meet, in common saucepan, a fragrant arrangement of *Espagnole sauce*, sherry, mushroom, lemon, nutmeg, whole peppers, and as pretty a *bouquet garni* as can be devised. More mushrooms and truffles may later be added, according to your need, or artichokes may take their place, or, in an access of inspiration, this or that or again the other may be added, or omitted, and the result prove wholly desirable.

Bury your grouse in a pie, and never will it have cause to reproach you. Pot it, and luncheon, on the moors, in the long journey southward, on busy days, is provided for sumptuously, lavishly—the sandwich of potted grouse is of an excellence that, were a new culinary critic to appear, even he could not assail. In a multitude of hashes and croquettes and stews, it may play a part with a distinction that is all its own. For no bird that flies is worthier the *gourmand's* devotion; no bird that flies repays his trouble with interest more unstinted. At luncheon or at dinner, as on the purple, heath-clad moor, it is man's loyal friend—loyal with a loyalty that shrinks not from death. Our love of sport and our appetite, what do we hold more dear? The grouse satisfies both. Little would it avail for sportsman to bag it, were there no artist ready to cook it.

The *World* says: "Amongst the riders of the famous 'HUMBERS' may now be named, not only the Kings of Italy and Belgium, but such well-known personages in London society as the Duchesses of Portland and Manchester &c."

The CAVALRY CYCLES, so highly spoken of by General Keith Fraser in his report of the Berkshire Manoeuvres, were also manufactured by HUMBER & CO. Every variety on view at 32, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., where Price Lists may be obtained.

REVIEWS.

PHRYGIA.*

PROFESSOR RAMSAY says in his preface that "perhaps the most important part of this work will be found in the chapters on the early history of Christianity in Phrygia." There he will deal with the transforming policy of the Roman Government and the conservative resistance of the old religious *Hiera* or cultus centres; the original co-operation of Pauline Christianity with Roman policy; the later alliance between the Empire and the native religions against the growing power of the Church. Such questions are sufficiently human and complex to offer a fascinating problem, and in the second volume the author promises elucidation, if not complete solution, by the help of a unique series of pre-Constantinian inscriptions hitherto unedited. Meantime, the first volume that lies before us deals with a subject to some minds yet more attractive—i.e., the exact nature of those *Hiera*, that whole system of *Deisidaimonia* that St. Paul felt it his mission to overthrow. Phrygia was at one time part of that great "Hittite" empire, whose character, affinities, and fate are one of the unsolved problems of history. After long weighing of the question, Professor Ramsay now ventures to support the view advanced by other scholars, that this ancient Hittite empire, whose chief seat was the city of Pteria, was ruled over by King Khitasar, whose war with Rameses II. about 1300 B.C. is one of the chief events in Egyptian history. Khitasar drew his allies from two widely severed regions, western Asia Minor and the extreme east of Asia Minor with Syria—he drew none from the countries situate between these two regions; the obvious inference is that this intermediate district was his own kingdom—that is, he ruled over Cappadocia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia. Just such an empire, so placed, was inferred by Professor Ramsay from his examination of the earliest road system of Asia Minor, as set forth in his former book on the historical geography of Asia Minor. With a wise moderation he does not dogmatize, as though this position were absolutely proved; he never draws inferences from it, but only brings out the force of reasons that point to it. This reason in particular commends itself, and to it attention was first drawn by Professor G. Hirschfeld. Among the many animals used in the "Hittite" hieroglyphic system beasts of prey find no place. It is scarcely hazardous to conclude that the system was invented in a country where none such existed—a country, in fact, scant in "cover." This condition is exactly fulfilled by the vast open treeless plains of Central Asia Minor.

This old Hittite empire was split into two parts, Lydia on the west, and an eastern power beyond the Halys, the rupture being occasioned by an incursion of European Phryges—and here is the secret of the religious dualism always present in Asia Minor; the pendulum swings always between the primitive matriarchal type of religious and social institutions, native to the land, and the patriarchal system brought with them by the invaders. Native to Asia is the great goddess-mother Parthenos (that is, unmarried), but never maiden, with her strictly subordinate son; immigrant is the dominant male god, with his strictly subordinate wife. Cybele and Attes are the popular familiar forms of the matriarchal system, but they reappear under a dozen other names in a dozen other centres. The Phrygio-Greek patriarchal system familiar enough in the married couples of the Olympian system, Zeus and Hera, Dionysos and Semele, &c., though it took hold of the educated minds and became dominant socially never dispossessed the matriarchal cultus of the ancient *Hiera*, a cultus that even disallowed marriage, the Hieroi and Hierai (sacred persons not precisely priests) of which were debarred from married relations. Herein, so often a chasm divided the educated life of the country from its religion—a religion that in its temple service kept up the primitive matriarchal system as a duty incumbent on all Hierai. To understand this is to appreciate the reason of the almost electrical success that St. Paul had in Galatia; and such understanding is, indeed, necessary to the intelligent reading of his Epistle to the Galatians.

With Professor Ramsay's view of the relation of the Eleusinian to the Phrygian mysteries we cannot entirely agree; the Greeks, he holds, "must have found in their Oriental model the essential idea of the mysteries"—i.e., that "the multitude of deities in the polytheistic system were merely forms of the single divine nature." This seems to us a mischievous misapprehension of the whole lie of primitive thought—the mystery that besets the mind of primitive man is of himself, not of his Maker; is natural, not theological—his practical mind is concerned with the generation and the death of his crops, his flocks, his children, all of which he seeks to influence by some form of ritual, sympathetic magic; any doctrine of the "divine" unity-in-multiplicity, even with the Oriental mystic, is matter for his later learned leisure. The Greeks borrowed much from the East, but not the primitive notion of their mysteries, which they held in common with the South Sea Islander.

* "The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia; being an Essay on the Local History of Phrygia, from the Earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest." By W. M. Ramsay, D.C.L., LL.D., etc. Vol. I: The Lycos Valley and South-Western Phrygia. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

VERSE: DRAMATIC AND OTHERWISE.†

THE "Voices of the Past," the author explains, is the outcome of a dream. For his own sake, he should have dreamed of life and people more familiar to him. Because in one's sleep one has a vision of cloisters and monks, it does not follow that one is initiated into the mysteries of convent and monastery, and qualified to make them motive for a "Sacred Drama." No date is given as clue to the special time intended; the names Engelheim and Himmelthür seem to point to Germany as scene of action. However, the question when and where matters little. Both houses are quite without the sphere of possibility. Perhaps the monastery is even more extraordinary than the convent. Certainly, it is the last place where we looked to find the sequel to tradition's story of Sappho. Here it is, to silence the gossip about the Leucadian Rock for ever more: Phaon begs to be received among the monks. The father prior at once rebukes him for his treatment of "poor Sappho—peace to her soul." Phaon, indignant, denies rumour's lies and the prior is convinced; whereupon Phaon tells him—

Father, I care not for the Greeks,
Or their injustice, since you know me true to her.
I have great sins; but, thank God, not that sin.
I never left my Sappho; she died in my arms.

The prior is touched:

I now see how greatly I misunderstood you:
And more, dear Aon, I wronged you.
Believe me I am sorry to have caused you pain,
And shall have Masses sung for Sappho's soul.

Surely, after this, Mr. Swinburne must revise his Sapphics. The lines quoted give an idea of the quality of the verse. Throughout, however, there is no mistaking the sincerity of the author. He is so

entirely in earnest that we hope in future he will cease to dream; experience might serve him as better guide than imagination.

Mrs. Caroline King Robertson's volume of verse is without distinction. It tends to the commonplace, alike in feeling, in fancy, and in form. The following lines from "A Christmas Lyric" will serve, as well as any others, as an example of the subjects she selects and the style she cultivates—

Christmas is come with its friendly greeting,
Old friends and young are together meeting;
Beef and plum-pudding, and such good fare,
Are numbered among the things that "were" —

and so on. For those who like this sort of thing it is supplied in ample measure.

LITERARY NOTES.

Another atrocity! Sir Lewis Morris is perpetrating a poem on Armenia.

The conflicting genders of Mr. Le Gallienne's name do not throw much light upon his nationality. From his style we should imagine him to be an Irishman. Thus, discussing Mrs. Threlfall's poetry in this week's *Revue*, he remarks that, "like her master, she threatens to go on for ever—and not unfrequently keeps her threat."

Teachers in secondary schools are threatening to start a weekly journal, and the *Athenaeum* advises them to refrain. We cordially concur in this advice. Even if they succeeded in explaining what secondary education really is, the schoolmaster in print once a week is rather a large order.

Lady Eastlake's memoirs, which her nephew, Mr. Charles Eastlake Smith, has in preparation, should make an interesting book, as she knew everybody worth knowing, and was herself a writer of no mean repute. We gather that Mr. Eastlake Smith intends to make much use of his aunt's diary. It is to be hoped that he will select with judgment, because there is no more tedious reading than lists of dinner parties, and so forth. Few people have ever achieved the whole of Crabb Robinson's diary, and none, we imagine, Tom Moore's.

Yet another series of books dealing with European literature is announced for publication. Quite recently we mentioned some "Short Histories of the Ancient and Modern Literatures of the World," which Mr. Edmund Gosse is editing for Mr. Heinemann; also a similar series which Mr. Fisher Unwin has been preparing. Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons now promise "Periods of European Literature," edited by Mr. George Saintsbury, and among the volumes already arranged for are "The Romantic Revolt," by Edmund Gosse; "The Romantic Triumph," by W. H. Pollock; "The First Half of the Seventeenth Century," by H. D. Traill; "The Dark Ages," by Professor W. P. Ker; "The Transition Period," by Professor W. A. Raleigh; "The Later Renaissance," by David Hannay; "The Augustan Age," by Oliver Elton; and "The Later Nineteenth Century," by the editor. The series will be completed in twelve volumes, and will be issued at a popular price.

A historical novel by Mr. Harold Spender, son of the late Mrs. J. K. Spender, will be published shortly by Mr. Fisher Unwin, under the title "At the Sign of the Guillotine."

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. promise in the autumn a volume of poems by Mr. A. Patchett Martin, the Anglo-Australian writer, entitled "The Withered Jester, and Other Verse." It will have four full-page photographs by Mr. Hume Nisbet, and a specially designed title page by Mr. Phil May. A large-paper edition, limited to sixty copies, will contain a reproduction of the bust of Shelley by the American sculptor, Cavaliere M. Ezekiel.

Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse's ballad, "The Christ upon the Hill," will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. during the autumn. It will be accompanied with the etched illustrations by Mr. W. Strang, which were on view at the last annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers.

Messrs. Downey and Co. have in the press "London Town: Sketches of London Life and Character," by Marcus Fall, and "Hyde Park from Domesday to Date," by John Ashton.

Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine, and Co. will publish, under the title "A Few Memories," the autobiography of Mary Anderson (Madame de Novaro), which we announced as completed some little time ago. The book will be illustrated with numerous portraits.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press a "Guide to the Establishment and Equipment of Art Classes and Schools of Art, with Estimates of Cost, &c.," by Mr. R. G. Hatton, of Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Chapters in the work will be devoted to the furniture and fittings of schools, also the casts, models, books of reference, lighting, and general arrangements.

Among new volumes to appear shortly in Messrs. Cassell and Co.'s "Century Science Series," which Sir Henry Roscoe edits, are "The Herschels and Modern Astronomy," by Miss Agnes M. Clerke; "Liebig and His Work," by Mr. W. A. Shenstone, science master of Clifton College; "Clerk Maxwell and Modern Physics," by Mr. R. T. Glazebrook, of Trinity College, Cambridge; "Charles Darwin and the Origin of Species," by Professor Edward Poulton; and a monograph on Lyell by Professor Bonney.

"The History of Huon of Bordeaux," retold by Mr. Robert Steele, and "Repaud of Montauban," will form the first two volumes of Mr. George Allen's "Charlemagne Series," to be published this autumn.

In the forthcoming number of *Scribner* will appear an original short story by Alexander Black, called "Miss Jerry," which will be illustrated with a series of some thirty photographs. The second and concluding part of Anthony Hope's comedy, "The Wheel of Love," and a further instalment of Mr. George Meredith's "The Amazing Marriage," describing the Whitechapel Countess's journey on horseback from Wales to England, escorted by a body of Welsh gentlemen, are promised in the same number.

MISSIONARIES.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I do not agree with your correspondent, Mr. Cory, in thinking your review of Mr. Morrison's interesting book, "An Australian in China," calculated to do the cause of missions an immense deal of injustice and harm. On the contrary, by its opportune appearance on the 8th inst., it enabled people to judge Mr. Eugene Stock's circular to the daily papers of August 9 by the light of up-to-date and independent information. I read the book in consequence of your review, and most strongly did its contents impress me. It may be, as Mr. Cory says, that "discouragement is not required, but words which will conduce to perseverance and greater supplies of men and money." Very probably. This is no new demand on the part of the C. M. S., but before any further expenditure of either is made, such facts as those stated by Mr. Morrison (and admirably emphasized by your reviewer) should be fairly considered. *Amicus Plato sed magis amica veritas.*

Before finishing this short letter, I would beg Mr. Cory to believe that a deep interest in Christian missions to the heathen is not confined to those who hold with him that "everlasting misery and woe is the inevitable consequence to those of them who die unsaved." If I believed this, I could not preach the Gospel, either to the heathen or to anybody else.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Oxford and Cambridge Club, August 15.

A BERKSHIRE INCUMBENT.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

To the EDITOR of the PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Noticing in yesterday's issue of your excellent paper some curiosities of railway administration, no doubt you will think proper to expose this fact. The North Eastern Railway Company now charge 2d. from Harrogate to Starbeck and 1½d. from Starbeck to Knaresborough, and 4d. from Harrogate to Knaresborough. Is not this rather strange?—Yours truly,

August 14.

The LIST OPENED on FRIDAY, 10th August, 1895, and will CLOSE TO-DAY (Saturday), 17th August, 1895, at Two p.m., for Town, and on or before MONDAY MORNING, 19th August, 1895, for the Country and Continent.

THE HIT OR MISS PROPRIETARY GOLD MINES (LIMITED).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 to 1890.

CAPITAL—£180,000

In shares of 2½ each of which 50,000 are appropriated for working capital. Now issued for public subscription 55,000 shares, payable—2s. 6d. on application, 5s. 6d. on allotment, 5s. on 16th October, 1895, and the remaining 6s. on the 10th December, 1895.

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The Hon. HOWARD SPENSLEY, Chairman Mainland Consols (Limited), and Director of Wealth of Nations (Limited), 4, Belton Gardens, West, S.W.
FREDK. MAJOR, Director of the Western Explorers (Limited), Dene Croft, Cookham Dene, Berks.
W. SANDERS, J.P., Rosebank, Lockerbie, N.E.
T. P. BAPTIE, J.P., 10, Torrington Avenue, E.C.
J. O. OXLEY, Coolgardie, Managing Director.

* Will join after allotment.

Bankers.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C., Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches; Coalgardie; National Bank of Australasia (Limited), Coolgardie.
Solicitors—GOODCHILD and HAMMOND, 1, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. (for the vendors); BURN and BERKIDGE, 11, Old Broad Street, E.C. (for the company).
Broker—GEORGE WILSON, 13, Copthall Court, E.C., and Stock Exchange, London.
Auditors—MARTIN, FARLOW, ELDRIDGE, and CO., 4, King Street, E.C.
Secretary and Offices (pro tem.)—JAMES SULLIVAN, 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
Consulting Engineer at Coolgardie.—J. WILSON ARCHIBALD, M.A.I.M.E.

CABLES FROM MANAGER OF MINE.

26th April, 1895.—"Struck rich gold south shaft, 38 ft. level."
2nd May, 1895.—"Last week Hayes struck good gold, equal specimens, south shaft main block, 42 ft.; value property greatly improved."
11th July, 1895.—"Hayes struck good supply water, water shaft: 100 ft., 500 gallons daily; continuing sinking."
3rd June, 1895.—"The mine looks splendid." (Extract.)
18th June, 1895.—"Have a body in the 13 ft. level."
20th June, 1895.—"Main shaft is down 70 ft., struck a very valuable ore body. . . . Is very rich in gold, has been proved by shafts, length 50 ft.; width not yet proved. 720. No. 5, a most valuable adjunct. No. 2 shaft have struck very rich ore, and expect it to continue. The mine continues to improve. I consider it a most valuable property. Bachelors and Matthews have examined the mine and western shaft. Water rises in the (water) shaft 12 ft. in 24 hours."
24th July, 1895.—"Hayes arrived here today with 3 cwt. of very fine specimens from Hit or Miss."
25th July, 1895.—"Christian's have cut the vein North Lease very rich."

PROSPECTUS.

The mining properties to be acquired comprise an area of about 174 acres, situate in the Hit or Miss District (which takes its name from the principal mine), about 50 miles N.N.E. of Coolgardie town, and 50 miles N.W. of the famous White Feather Reward. They are as follows:—

1. The Hit or Miss, of 72 acres. Leases, Nos. 543, 723, 725, 726.
2. Hit or Miss North, of 30 acres. Leases, Nos. 725, 726.
3. Hit or Miss South, of 48 acres. Leases, Nos. 724, 725, 726.
4. Christians (Hit or Miss South Extended), of 24 acres. Leases, Nos. 720, 721.

The combined length of reefs is about two miles.
From the reports and cables which have been received, it appears that the above-mentioned properties contain a main reef, making up to 50 ft. wide, proved (by upwards of 50 shafts and trunks, varying in depth to 100 ft.) to run the entire length of the claim, boldly outcropping in places, and that there is in addition numerous other reefs, of which a series of caves occur, and on the faces of the caves a short distance to south a shaft has been sunk 33 ft. proving reef, a large body of stone also carrying gold very rich indeed in places.

Water has been struck at a depth of 100 ft., and latest advices state that there is twelve feet of water in the water shaft. There is an abundance of timber in the immediate vicinity for all mining purposes.

Five reports have been made upon the properties by the following experts:—

Frank H. Backhouse, M.A.I.M.E., Coolgardie Mining Manager of the West Australian Gold Fields (Limited).

Wilson Archibald, M.A.I.M.E., Coolgardie.

Captain W. A. Mathews, General Manager Bayley's Reward Claim Gold Mining Company, Manager Bayley's No. 1 South, Coolgardie.

David Lindsay, F.R.G.S., late mining surveyor under South Australian Government.

James O. Oxley, the vendor to the company, mining surveyor under the West Australian Government, and late mining surveyor under the New South Wales Government.

A reference to these reports, extracts from which accompany this prospectus, will show that the properties carry free gold throughout, whilst the character of the quartz is described as being of very high grade, the lode being strong, massive, and well-defined, and the developments up to the present being very rich.

Mr. Oxley states that the reefs of the Hit or Miss group of mines are true fissure veins of great width and richness, and, having regard to this statement and to the above-mentioned reports, and also to the present state of development and the work now being carried on, it would appear that the mines to be acquired by this company are of exceptional value. Mr. Oxley further states that after many visits and careful inspection he is satisfied that the properties are the best on the Coolgardie gold fields.

Mr. Oxley, who is the vendor to and promoter of the company, has fixed the purchase price at £120,000, payable as to £45,000 in cash and the balance in fully-paid shares, leaving available for working capital 50,000 shares, of which 40,000 are now offered for subscription. The vendor has reserved the right to subscribe for the remaining 10,000 shares at par for a period of four months.

The directors are advised that in addition to working a portion of the properties acquired, there is scope for the formation of subsidiary companies, from which sources it is anticipated that substantial profits will be derived by the shareholders in the company, and with this view it is proposed to proceed as rapidly as possible with the development, and to at once order and erect a battery with sufficient stamps on a suitable site in the centre of the property.

The company propose to appoint as Managing Director at Coolgardie Mr. J. O. Oxley, whose position and reputation as a mining surveyor in West Australia is well known to those connected with these goldfields.

The only contract entered into by the company is one with Mr. J. O. Oxley for the purchase of the properties, dated the 14th August, 1895, under which he pays all expenses up to and including allotment. Mr. Oxley has also entered into contracts with the owners of the mines, and for the guaranteeing of capital. These may be considered contracts within Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1861, and subscribers will be deemed to have had notice of such contracts, and to waive all rights (if any) to participate therein, whether under the provisions of the Companies Act or otherwise.

If the number of shares allotted be less than that applied for the surplus application money will be credited in reduction of the amount due on allotment, so far as is necessary, and any surplus will be returned.

15th August, 1895.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS.

Mr. Frank H. Backhouse, in his report dated 21st March, 1895, says:—

"The main feature of property consists of development on lease 343, where a large outcrop of quartz is exposed. On this an open cut has been made, proving a body of quartz with patches of gold distributed through, and from here some magnificent stone has been obtained. Gold showing in several places on the faces. A short distance to south a shaft has been sunk 33 ft. proving reef, a large body of stone also carrying gold very rich indeed in places.

"This shaft proves that main body of quartz is underlying from east with a secondary formation of quartzites, also carrying gold and pyrites assaying well in gold. At the junction of these two formations of pyrites which are highly auriferous.

"About 20 ft. further south another shaft has been sunk, to be used as main shaft. Here again a very large body of stone proved and carrying gold in places.

"An open cut towards south boundary of this lease exposes the main line about 20 ft. wide and depth of 15 ft. This consists of same quality of quartz as the other workings.

"On lease 725, two lines of reef have been opened up by shafts to a depth of 77 ft. and 43 ft., proving a good body of stone, and carrying gold generally distributed through it.

"From the general appearance of stone, nature of formations, I am inclined to think that some sensational stone will be obtained by opening out the present workings. The quartz that is assured for some time as formation as wide as 50 ft. in places. Golden stone is fairly well distributed throughout the leases. Some magnificent specimens have already been obtained. I consider that there is every probability of this mine turning out a valuable one on development."

Mr. J. Wilson Archibald, in his report on Leases 723, 724, and 725, mentions the following:—

"Lease 343.—An unusually large quartz reef, apparently about 30 ft. wide, is opened by a padlock about 20 ft. square, and the eastern wall of the reef is shown, but the western wall is not reached. In this padlock the ore appears in massive bodies generally, a white quartz vein with iron pyrites in the southern side and a series of caves occur, and on the faces of the caves about 30 ft. thick exposed some very coarse gold is showing throughout a large amount of quartz. About 30 ft. further south, a small shaft is sunk to a depth of 40 ft. within 10 ft. of the bottom of the shaft; some unusually coarse gold is showing through the quartz in spongy masses running up to pieces weighing a few pennyweights.

"A main working shaft is now being sunk, about 30 ft. south of the present shaft. Lying to the westward of the main reef shown in the shaft is a strong quartz reef about 6 ft. wide. Between the two reefs is a band of mullock about 8 ft. wide. This seam is very rich in gold; samples taken from the seam assayed at the rate of 140 oz. per ton. At the bottom of the shaft the place of the reef is visible, and a vein of quartz carrying iron and arsenical pyrites, and showing no free gold. Near the sample of this ore gave 10 per cent. of concentrates of an assay value of 14 oz. gold per ton. N.E. corner of this lease a quartz reef has been opened by a crotten about 3 ft. deep; this reef shows a width of 46 ft., or very similar stone to that in the gold-bearing reef at the shaft, and from its unusual size and promising appearance should be well worthy of attention."

"Lease 725.—A crotten 10 ft. deep exposes the reef near the north boundary of this lease, showing quartz and iron pyrites; no free gold showing. Average sample concentrated to 10 per cent. gives a value of 10,750 oz. per ton, and similar ore is exposed in various surface workings throughout the lease."

"Lease 724.—Several shafts and contents have been sunk on this lease, exposing three reefs, and not of these about 4 ft. wide and supplying stone fit for the workmen to dolly wages."

"Independent of the supplies to be met with in the ground, the locality offers unusual advantages for the conservation of surface water. The average rainfall for the last three years is 45 in. per annum, and with a good catchment area, and good holding ground, both of which are afforded in the locality, a dam of sufficiently large capacity to augment the supply of ground water would be practicable."

"This property covers about sixty-four chains along a line of reef shown by the outcrops and various workings to be of an unusual size, in places up to 50 ft. in width; in several of the workings the stone exhibits very coarse gold, and the sulphides now in sight are both simple of treatment and of a high economical value."

"The mine is favourably located in regard to timber and water supply, and the mining of such large bodies of stone can be effected easily."

"The fact that the reefs of the mine are rich in gold is a sufficient guarantee that the deeper levels of the mine are likely to be gold-bearing."

Captain Mathews, under date March 8, 1895, states:—

"The lode outcrop in places is strongly marked, well defined, and persistent, bearing slightly west of north, and notwithstanding portions of same being covered with alluvial, it can be clearly traced from point to point almost the full length of blocks Nos. 723, 724, and 725, the formation rising in size, and becoming more prominent from south to north."

"About the centre of the block the outcrop is bold, strong, and well-defined for 20 ft. in width, with neither the foot nor hanging wall visible. In the centre of this an open cutting has been made to a depth of 17 ft., it being 10 ft. wide at the top and 10 ft. long; at the bottom being 5 ft. square, the deepest portion being towards the western wall. At this point rich, coarse, and fine gold is disseminated freely through the solid stone and in the brownish siliceous material."

"Twelve feet further south the No. 3 shaft has been sunk to a depth of 40 ft., the first 20 ft. being closely timbered. The reef shows strong, is of a most favourable character, being composed of quartz strongly iron-stained. At the bottom a portion of the lode is exposed 8 ft. in width, no solid stone, and visible. In the eastern end of the shaft very rich, heavy gold is exposed in the hard, solid stone, also within 1 ft. of the western end there is similar class material disclosing gold of the same character. I should judge the stone throughout as being of very high grade."

"The second open cutting has been opened 15 ft. south of the No. 1 shaft across the lode. It is from 12 to 15 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep, and shows gold as it is being sunk."

"No. 725.—No. 1 shaft is three chains east of the south boundary, its present depth being 42 ft. The stone raised on the surface shows coarse and fine gold freely, and a large percentage of iron."

"Thirty yards north the No. 2 shaft is sunk to a depth of 22 ft. The stone raised is of a similar character to the former, and shows very nice gold veins."

"The area of the ground is large, the lode strong, massive, and well defined. The developments up to the present in the main workings being very rich, in others all containing gold in more or less, from present appearances, places this property as one that, after a very careful and exhaustive examination, I have no hesitation in recommending as a good, sound, legitimate mining investment, and one that in the near future should yield large returns and prove highly remunerative to shareholders for capital invested."

Mr. David Lindsay, F.R.G.S., in his report dated the 17th July, 1895, after a description of the property, says:—

"As the main lode appears large and well-defined, and has been traced for a great length, together with the kindly nature of the enclosing country, I should judge it will prove permanent and go down to great depths."

Mr. J. O. Oxley, in his report (as vendor of the property), dated the 12th July, 1895, says:—

"Developments.—The developments carried out by me have been by old practice, in every way characterized as systematic and convincing. In all instances, where opened up, the reefs show every feature of true fissure veins. Upwards of fifty shafts and contents have been sunk to various depths up to 100 ft., and the reefs proved for a distance of two miles, the width in many places being over 30 ft., and even up to 50 ft., the ore being of high grade."

"I estimate the ore to yield 10 oz. to the ton, the gold being free and evenly distributed."

"Very heavy gold was struck on the main or centre block in an open cutting on the reef, and was cut by another shaft 30 ft. further south at a depth of 33 ft., and carried down to 43 ft. Again, 20 ft. further south in the main working shaft, which is now over 80 ft. deep, similar heavy gold was struck at 12 ft., 42 ft., and 72 ft."

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated list free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 23, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

AN ALARMING FIRE may be AVOIDED by the use of MERRYWEATHER'S DOMESTIC FIRE APPLIANCES.—Call, 65, Long Acre, London, W.C.

PARIS, Saturday.—A duel with pistols was fought yesterday morning between Captain Semitchoff, of the Russian Imperial Guards, and Prince Ali-Fazil, a cousin of the Khedive, and an officer in the Egyptian army, present staying in Paris on leave. Prince Ali-Fazil was struck in the right thigh, but only received a contused wound in no way serious.—*Reuter*.

FOURTH EDITION.

COMMEMORATING THE DEAD IN PARIS.
SCULPTURING THEM INTO FAME.

PARIS, Friday Night.—Paris is seized with a veritable rage for commemorating the dead. Her past failures are powerless to appal her. Gazing compositely upon the monstrosity which honours the discovery of telegraphy and disgraces the Boulevard St. Germain like a semaphore incarnate, she still asks for more. The flamboyant Delacroix of the Luxembourg Gardens is a vain warning, and the endless difficulty which impeded Murer's progress to immortality and a bust is forgotten. No, the dead must still be commemorated; and if the new victims are no more illustrious than Broca and Raspail, the Republic will be busy, and the stoneasons will flourish in the land. But the last project is more fantastic than any of its forerunners. It is gravely proposed to turn the Avenue of the Champs Elysées into a kind of Campo Santo! Beneath the trees, which to-day give shelter to those wise loafers who take their ease in the air, shall rise frock-coated and austere the later glories of France. Who these glories are is unexplained, and it would baffle the prize-boy of all the lycées to enumerate half. And if you find your hundred glories, who shall sculpture them into undying fame? The answer is not easy. If an artist be employed, then most assuredly he be driven (as Rodin has been driven) into quiescence and a broken contract. If the artisan of the monument-yard gain the contract, the Champs Elysées, now perfect in its well-ordered design, will be debased, and in no case will anybody be the better or wiser. However, such is the proposal, and the *Echo de Paris* has taken it so seriously that

IT HAS BIDDEN ITS INTERVIEWERS

discover the opinions of the great and good. M. Antonin Proust is most honourably indignant. "It would be frightful," he says; "nor is there any need to destroy the most admirable view in Paris." Above all, he insists that it is a public duty to preserve the distinction and elegance of the Champs Elysées, "which owe their character as much to their sober decoration as to their incomparable situation." M. Zola, who is fast becoming the Sir Walter Besant of France, loves statues on principle, and finds the idea excellent. But he recognizes the difficulty of procuring one hundred works of art, and at a pinch he would put up with busts and allegorical figures. If that scheme smile not on the world, he recommends a row of nude women, which truly might be mistaken for an advertisement of the "Ambassadeurs," and so would not be set up in vain. But M. Zola is not serious, and from every point of view the scheme is like to prove a failure. The living are seldom just to the dead. While Broca and Raspail swagger it upon their pedestals, you look in vain for Balzac and Victor Hugo. Indeed, the "glories" of France, as of England, are the best-advised politicians, and to set up MM. Ribot, Dupuy, and the rest in the Champs Elysées would be an outrage upon gaiety. For the real Elysian fields are consecrated to frivolity. By day they are a rendezvous for such as know not the Palais Bourbon; at night they are radiant with the unnumbered lights of the cafés-concerts. Here, indeed, is justified that abominable *cliché la ville lumière*, and some clownish persons would degrade the scene of gaiety by politicians hewn in stone, and M. Zola would desecrate it by a neat row of nude women. Alas, for our modern sense of humour!

THE TROUBLES IN THE BALKANS.
CRITICISING LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Saturday.—Several of the French newspapers express astonishment at the tone of the passages referring to the Sultan and the question of Armenian reform, both in the Queen's Speech and in Lord Salisbury's speech on Thursday. In the *Matin* M. Doumer says: "The threats contained in them are exaggerated in view of the simple fact that the British Government could not carry them out any more than could the French or Russian Governments without provoking complications which none would willingly encounter." The *Siecle* asks whether the vigour and harshness of the language of the head of the British Government regarding the Sultan have not some close but hidden connection with a tendency on the part of Great Britain towards an understanding with Russia, a tendency which," the journal adds, "must be seriously considered, if, indeed, it is not already too late." The *Gaulois* says:—"The close record of Great Britain with France and Russia on the Armenian question is of a character to prove to us that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is in no way in danger. France is interested in the maintenance of that integrity and will not permit it to be impaired."—*Reuter*.

REPORTS OF FURTHER PERSECUTIONS IN ARMENIA.

Reports continue to arrive from various parts of Turkish Armenia setting forth the persecutions, violence, and all kinds of vexations to which the Armenians are being subjected. A report dated Moosh, July 10, says: In spite of the extreme distress prevailing among those of the inhabitants of Sassoon who succeeded in escaping the massacres of last summer the exactions of the tax collectors continue with extraordinary severity. The inhabitants of villages situated in the Moush valley, who are suffering from the drought and the events of last year, bitterly complain of these exactions as contrary to all justice. In one village of the Moush Sandjak the tax collectors, accompanied by fifteen mounted gendarmes, indulged in all kinds of abuse of the Christian religion and the Cross, and had several inhabitants of the village flogged. The report proceeds to enumerate a series of cases of injustice and violence committed on Armenians. Thus: On July 3 the Kurd Sadé, son of Farho, accompanied by twenty-eight armed Kurds, raided the village of Poui, belonging to the Psanatz group of villages in the Sassoon district, and carried off 135 sheep, together with twenty-five head of cattle. The Kurdish and Armenian inhabitants of the village

PURSUED THE BRIGANDS TO RECOVER THEIR PROPERTY.

and in the encounter which took place the Armenian Ohan and the Kurdish Sheikh Bini-Mehmed were killed. The Armenians, Magar, Kevork, and Agop and the Kurdish Sheikh Guekan thereupon proceeded to Moosh and lodged a complaint with the governor of that town. The Mutessarif of Moosh had them, however, sent back to their village, and gave them a sealed document addressed to the Kaimakam of Sassoon ordering the pursuit of the brigands. A letter from Maden-Arakelotz, in the district of Sassoon, depicts the situation among the Armenians of that place and neighbourhood as most distressing. The peasants of a portion of the Sassoon district, not possessing sufficient lands for the cultivation of the required quantity of wheat necessary for their sustenance, were in the habit of purchasing the remainder from Diarbekir, in exchange for fruit and other produce. Since the events of last year, however, these commercial transactions have had to be suspended, inasmuch as the Armenians dare not venture out of their village for fear of being attacked by the Kurds, who occupy the greater portion of the road.

EXPLOSION OF A BLAST FURNACE.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—A telegram from Clearfields, Pennsylvania, states that eight persons have been killed there through the explosion of a blast furnace. Ten others were seriously injured.—*Reuter*.

SOCIALIST MEETING IN GERMANY PROCLAIMED.

STRASBURG, Saturday.—A meeting had been announced to take place to-morrow at Neunuchle-Baden. Herr Bebel had arranged to address the electors there. Late last night a proclamation was issued from the chiefs of police forbidding the meeting.—*Central News*.

RETURN OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

POTSDAM, Saturday.—The Emperor William arrived at the Wildpark station here on his return from England at eight o'clock this morning. His Majesty looked extremely well.—*Reuter*.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S RETIREMENT.

NEW GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING IN CHIEF.

Lord Wolseley will, according to present arrangements, receive the appointment of General Officer Commanding in Chief, says the *Daily Telegraph*, in succession to the Duke of Cambridge, although with powers more limited than those exercised by his Royal Highness.

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS TO ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF RABBI.

Mr. John Evans, a gentleman strongly in sympathy with the alien Jews, recently wrote to the Rev. Dr. Adler, the Chief Rabbi, urging him, in view of correspondence which has passed between members of the Government and the Anti-Alien Immigration Association, which, Mr. Evans said, made it clear that Lord Salisbury's Government seriously contemplated legislation for the prohibition of pauper alien immigration, to at once take steps "to prevent poor Jews who are not compelled to leave their native land in consequence of religious persecution from coming to this country and competing with British workmen and their own co-religionists already settled here." Chief Rabbi Adler has replied as follows: "Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and beg to thank you for the sympathetic terms in which you write concerning the problem of alien immigration, in so far as it affects my community. The administrators of our various charities—more especially of our Board of Guardians—use every available means to discourage the migration to these shores of all who are not victims of persecution, and I endeavour to second these efforts in my communications to the various rabbis in Russia and Poland, by pointing out to them the congested state of the various trades in this country, and the grave difficulties that would confront newcomers in their endeavours to obtain a livelihood."

PERNICIOUS JUVENILE LITERATURE.

SUGGESTION AND CRIME.

A recent murder in England elicited, on the trial of its perpetrators, a solemn admonition addressed by the court to the purveyors of juvenile literature in which the robber and the assassin are presented in an attractive rather than deterrent light. The jury, indeed, saw a distinct nexus between the perusal of such literature and the crime of the young prisoners in the dock. Their finding, says the *Lancet*, has been much quoted abroad, more than one Continental journal approving of its tenor and recommending a similar admonition on the part of tribunals sitting in judgment on the delinquents of tender years. In Switzerland the Société des Médecins et Pharmaciens of Berne, at a recent sitting on the prevalence of self-murder, came unanimously to the following decision: "For twenty years the average of suicides in Switzerland has been 650, a proportion exceeded only in Saxony and Denmark. It has, besides, been matter of common observation in our great cities, at longer or shorter intervals, that a certain number of suicides succeed each other *coup sur coup*—suicides in which the first case often acts by way of suggestion, inciting individuals predisposed to commit the same desperate act. It is therefore to be desired that in future the daily press should refrain from reporting cases of suicide. This resolution will be brought under the cognizance of the Swiss Press Association." One of the leading organs of the Confederation, the *Journal de Genève*,

COMMENTS FAVOURABLE ON THIS RESOLUTION

of its medical confrères, and, with perfect justice, we believe claims credit to itself for having studiously and steadily excluded from its *chronique* all cases of suicide committed within the canton. The policy thus recommended and acted upon has its warrant not only from experience, but even *a priori* from the study of psychology. The mimetic principle in man, particularly in those developments in which evolution sees a distinct retrogression to a lower, more animal type, has its roots deep down in the organization, mental as well as physical, arguing a pithoid strain which only awaits certain favouring conditions to manifest itself unmistakably in character. The epidemic of suicide which has been so much remarked of late has had its counterpart in the epidemics of murder or manslaughter so apt to culminate in great social upheavals like that of the French Revolution or of the Parisian Commune in 1871. Lethal violence on both occasions was "in the air," and what Zola calls the *homme-bête* became a ready imitator of "what the rest were doing," in other words, a "mission of massacre." We have small belief that such admonitions as those of British tribunals or foreign professional associations have much practical force on contemporary crime, favoured as it notoriously is by fanatical estimates of the worthlessness of human life almost openly avowed. But neither law nor medicine need be deterred from throwing its influence into the scale of social and mental sanity by the dread of having its "opinions" set down as merely "pious" or relegated to the limbo of the "academic."

GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1893.

A belated Board of Trade Blue-book makes its appearance to-day. It is the seventh annual report for the year 1893 of the Labour correspondent to the Board of Trade, Mr. J. Burnett. He notes that the number of unions reporting is year by year increasing, and that the early unwillingness of some of the unions to supply information as to their operations has now almost entirely disappeared. Returns were obtained during 1893 from 687 trade unions, being an increase of 88 unions reporting; and the Department had knowledge of 118 other unions, with a membership of 90,660, and forty-one more, of which no information was obtained. The membership of 677 of the 687 unions was 1,270,789, the total amount of the funds of the 687 unions in hand at the beginning of the year was £1,902,397; the total income for the year, £1,996,971; the expenditure, £2,246,515; and the funds in hand at the end of the year, £1,653,068. The year was bad for the trade unions, the diminution in the amount of their funds being due chiefly to bad trade and to the large number of industrial disputes, particularly the coal trade dispute.

A FATHER'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

A grocer named Robert Jones, carrying on business in Toxteth Park, Liverpool, was this morning remanded on a charge of murdering his infant son. The child slept with two others in a room adjoining that occupied by Jones and his wife, and had been crying. Mrs. Jones, however, had quieted it, when the father left the room, and on returning is alleged to have said, "I have killed Robert." The mother then discovered the baby dead with its throat cut.

TRAMP EPIDEMIC IN KENT.

An unprecedented number of tramps are infesting Kent, and the county constabulary have the greatest trouble to protect property in the country districts. Five large stacks of hay near Sittingbourne were destroyed by fire last night supposed to be the works of tramps. The workhouses are filled to overflowing, and one union has been compelled to hire a large tent to provide sleeping accommodation.

SNAKES AGAIN.

A summons under the Public Health Act was granted to a gentleman at the Marlborough-street police-court, who some days ago complained of his neighbour's snakes finding their way into his house. The applicant yesterday said that he found one snake in his house last Monday week and two on Sunday. He killed one, and the other escaped. Another neighbour had one now living which had entered his house. Mr. Newton advised the gentleman to kill it. He held that it was a nuisance according to law, was dangerous to health, and must be put a stop to.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

An authoritative despatch dated Gibraltar, August 10, and received at Plymouth yesterday, states that the *Collingwood*, *Rodney*, *Barfleur*, *Arcturion*, and *Fearless* have arrived there with much sickness on board. The cases are mostly those of fever.

The *Hermione* cruiser, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Wilson, with the torpedo boat destroyers *Ferret*, *Rocket*, *Shark*, *Suryl*, *Banshee*, and *Contest*, and four torpedo boats, have arrived at Plymouth from Milford Haven.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The supporters of monetary reform, as bimetallism is styled by its friends, are very active in the new Parliament. They held a meeting yesterday in one of the committee rooms of the House, under the presidency of Sir William Houldsworth, when between twenty and thirty members mustered, including the Marquis of Lorne, Sir John Dorington, Colonel C. M. Roysds, Viscount Valentia, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. G. A. Finch, Mr. R. Ascroft, Mr. Provand, Mr. Bhowanaggee, and Mr. H. V. Duncombe. It was resolved, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Colonel Roysds, "That a parliamentary Committee of members of the House of Commons be formed to promote an international Conference for the purpose of considering what measures can be taken to remove or mitigate the evils resulting from the constant fluctuations and the growing divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, in accordance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the House on the 26th February last." The following gentlemen were appointed whips: Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, Mr. Scott-Montagu, Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Mr. Richard Cavendish, Mr. Provand, Sir Leonard Lyell, and Mr. Vesey Knox.

The latest example of the political receptivity of Mr. James Caldwell, the Radical member for Mid-Lanark, is afforded by an amendment to the Address on the subject of agricultural depression which he has put down. It is in almost identical terms with the one moved by Mr. A. F. Jeffreys at the beginning of last session. But Mr. Caldwell was then on the side of the Government, and he voted against it. Now he has, without apology, appropriated it almost textually. Here are the two amendments:

MR. JEFFREYS, FEBRUARY.

And we humbly represent to your Majesty that we view with the gravest apprehension the disastrous condition of the agricultural interest, the prolonged depression of the textile and other industries, and the consequent increase in the number of the unemployed, and we humbly express our regret that your Majesty's Ministers have shown no appreciation of the extreme gravity of the present situation.

MR. CALDWELL, AUGUST.

And we humbly represent to your Majesty that we view with the gravest apprehension the disastrous condition of the agricultural interests and the general depression of the textile and other industries, and the consequent increase in the number of the unemployed, and we humbly express our regret that your Majesty's Ministers have shown no appreciation of the extreme gravity of the present situation.

At a meeting of the Radical and Labour members of the House of Commons yesterday Messrs. J. E. Ellis, Luttrell, R. McKenna, Strachey, and Wedderburn were elected to serve on the sessional committee in place of five members who were defeated at the General Election. The committee has now under consideration a proposal to readjust the relations between the National Liberal Federation and the Liberal Central Office.

Although the two sections of the Anti-Parnellite party have remained unaffected in their attitude towards each other by the conferences of the last three days in Committee Room 15, the end of a protracted meeting yesterday saw a marked change in the attitude of the majority led by Mr. Dillon towards the minority led by Mr. Healy. The tendency to compromise to which we alluded early in the week has prevailed, and the Healyites have gained their point in regard to the composition of the Committee. The ballot last evening resulted in the election of Mr. Healy and two of his ablest supporters, Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Mr. Knox, to the Committee of eight, the other members being Mr. Blake, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Dillou, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Sexton.

The greater part of the long sitting of yesterday (occupying altogether five hours) was taken up with a debate on the Omagh incident, which, after it had been tacitly agreed that it should be buried, was resurrected by a remark of a prominent Dillonite on the motion to proceed with the election of the Committee. The observation provided a peg for Mr. Dillon on which to hang a long statement on the affair, in the course of which he read the correspondence which passed between Mr. Blake and Mr. Dickson as to the negotiations for the relinquishment of four Ulster divisions by the Nationalists and the contesting of them by Radicals. Mr. Healy at once proposed that this correspondence be given to the Press, which proposal Mr. Edward M'Hugh seconded, whereupon an amendment was moved by Mr. Flynn, and seconded by Mr. Kilbride, declaring that Mr. Healy's charges at the Omagh convention were unfounded and untrue. This was debated at much length, and ultimately negatived, which was a victory for Mr. Healy.

Then a further amendment was proposed by Mr. Jeremiah Jordan, who has been acting as a peacemaker in the strife, and seconded by Mr. Colliery, recording the fact that the party had heard Mr. Dillon's statement and had heard the correspondence read, and expressing "approval of the action of the chairman and committee in connection with these seats." On this a division was taken, Mr. McCarthy, Dr. R. Ambrose, Dr. MacDonnell, Captain Donelan, and Messrs. Abraham, Austin, Colliery, Condon, Crean, T. Curran, James Daly, Dillon, Flynn, Gilhooly, Hogan, Jordan, Kilbride, McCartan, Macdermott, P. A. M'Hugh, MacNeill, Mandeville, Mich, J. F. X. O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, O'Malley, Pinkerton, Power, Sheehy, Tully, Webb, and Young voting for it, and Dr. Commins, Dr. Fox, Major Jameson, Messrs. T. M. Healy, E. Barry, Carvill, Crilly, T. B. Curran, Doogan, Engledow, Ffrench, Gibney, Hammond, M. Healy, Thomas J. Healy, Knox, E. M'Hugh, Macaleese, Molloy, Morris, Murnaghan, A. O'Connor, J. O'Connor, Donal Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, and Tuite against it. The amendment was thus carried against Mr. Healy by 33 to 26. Sir Thomas Esmonde, although in the House, did not take part in the proceedings.

THE BELGIAN CANAL MYSTERY.

IMPORTANT CLUE OBTAINED.

Chief Constable Ware, who has just returned to King's Lynn from Brussels, where he has been investigating the circumstances of the drowning of Mme. Bockel and her two children, has stated that he succeeded in tracing Mme. Bockel and her children from the time of leaving home on the 26th of July to their arrival at Brussels on the following day. The presumption is that they went by the boulevard leading to Laeken Bridge, passed through the King's Palace Gardens, which Mme. Bockel was accustomed to take, thence by a circuitous route by a path which leads back to the canal, and then she must have walked on to Willebroeck, where the three found their way into the water. Before leaving the hotel Mme. Bockel placed an old empty purse, her gold watch, and a leather wristlet, which it was her practice to wear, in a drawer in a bedroom. At the same time, there is reason to believe that she had in her possession twenty-five City of Antwerp Corporation Bonds, and £8 or £10 in gold in a purse, and most likely she was carrying these in a hand satchel which has not been found, the inference being that

WHEN SHE WENT INTO THE WATER

the satchel and its contents accompanied her, and that the weight of the coin would be sufficient to keep it at the bottom of the canal. It is a remarkable fact that, although Mme. Bockel had resided in Brussels for a number of years, not a single person of all the numerous acquaintances she had formed saw her after her arrival on July 27. Chief Constable Ware stated that it has been asserted that the reason why Mme. Bockel visited Brussels was in compliance with a wish expressed by the trustees of her late husband's property on behalf of her children; and, further, that she was suffering from an injury received on the nose about ten years ago, which resulted in the splintering of the bone, and that she went to have an operation performed upon it by an expert at Brussels. He, however, discovered that there was not the slightest foundation for either of these statements, and that Mme. Bockel's visit to Brussels and its result was altogether a surprise to her friends. A Brussels correspondent, writing yesterday, says the police have become possessed of some important facts in relation to the mysterious deaths of Mme. Bockel and her two children, and it is believed that they will lead to a solution of the mystery.

ELOPEMENT OF A PUBLICAN'S WIFE.

ROMANTIC TALE OF A TRIP THROUGH LONDON.

The story of the elopement of a publican's wife with an admirer who is still at large was told at Stratford police-court yesterday, when an accomplice named Edmund Holliday, fifty, a paper-hanger, was charged on a warrant with being concerned with Henry Burnell and Kate Whybrow (wife of the prosecutor), in stealing a gold watch and chain, £10 in money, and other articles, valued at £20, the property of David Whybrow on August 15. Mr. J. W. Atkinson, who prosecuted, said that the prosecutor was until recently the landlord of the Rising Sun, Romford-road, Forest Gate. For some time past he had had reason to suspect his wife, not only of infidelity, but also of appropriating his money to her own use. Lizzie Orams, a girl of about 16, living at 17, Red Post-lane, East Ham, and lately in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Whybrow at 54, Shrewsbury-road, said that last Tuesday Mrs. Whybrow sent her for a cab, and when she returned with it she saw prisoner at the door. A man named Burnell, who was called "Curley," was in an empty building close by. Three boxes were put into the cab, and then it was driven away, no one being inside. Before prisoner left he arranged to meet Mrs. Whybrow at Maryland Point station at eight o'clock. In the afternoon witness and Mrs. Whybrow and her little girl went to Manor Park and took train to Maryland Point. They went to a house at 16, Bow-street, Leytonstone-road.

ON THE WAY MRS. WHYBROW BOUGHT A BONNET.

They stayed at 16, Bow-street, till eight o'clock, and then went to Maryland Point, where she saw the baggage at the booking-office. Burnell and Mrs. Whybrow and witness and the prisoner afterwards went to the Elephant and Castle. They had some drink. Burnell went to a coffee-shop and asked for apartments, saying that he and Mrs. Whybrow were husband and wife and witness was the maid. Witness was asked her age, and said seventeen, upon which the mistress of the coffee-house said she would have nothing at all to do with them. It was one o'clock in the morning. They went to another coffee-house, and here Mrs. Whybrow and Burnell and witness slept together in one room, while the prisoner slept upstairs. Burnell here had said that he and Mrs. Whybrow were husband and wife and witness was the maid. This was said in the presence of the prisoner. He also said they were going to Canterbury. Next morning all four went to Highbury. During the morning Mrs. Whybrow sent a telegram to witness's mother. Witness was sent back from Highbury station, and when she got to Bow-street she was told that a detective had been there, and that

SHE HAD BETTER GO HOME.

Burnell had no watch and chain on when she first saw him. He afterwards had one, and showed it to his brother George. By prisoner: She went and asked him to go and move the boxes. Prisoner: I was called to move the boxes, and know no more. Detective Liddell deposed to arresting the prisoner the previous day. After the warrant was read to him, he said, "I know nothing about the property. I was asked to put the boxes on the cab, and I did. They were taken away, and I have not seen them since. As for 'Curley Dick' and Mrs. Whybrow, I don't know where they are. I did not go away with them, and I have not seen Mrs. Whybrow since they went away." On the way to the station he made a further statement. "In the evening," he said, "I met Curley Dick at the Princess Alice, and he asked me to go with him to Maryland Point. We met Mrs. Whybrow and the girl, and from what he told me I knew I was doing wrong. I must have been a fool for going with them to London. I am sorry for it now. We went to his brother's at Liverpool-road, Islington, and took a cab to the Elephant and Castle. We were turned out of one coffee-house, and at another Burnell and Mrs. Whybrow slept in one bed-room and I upstairs. In the afternoon we went to Highbury, and the girl was sent for the children." At the station he said, "I am innocent; why was the girl not charged as well as me?" On this evidence a remand was ordered, bail being refused.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF BLACKMAIL.

DEMANDING MONEY OF A CLERGYMAN.

Geoffrey A. Perkins, who described himself as an American barrister, was again charged at Bow-street yesterday with obtaining money by menaces. Evidence was given on the last occasion by the Rev. F. Williams, and he was now cross-examined by the prisoner. The story involved an unfortunate affair in which the son of the Rev. F. Williams was mixed up, and it is alleged that the prisoner learning of it demanded money, in consideration of his hushing it up. The girl who was associated with the scandal, Kate Matilda Hansford, gave an account of her acquaintance with Mr. Erskine Williams. She then spoke of meeting the prisoner in March, 1894, and of his asking where she lived, where her parents lived, and whether she had had a child. She also told him the name of the father of her child. He then told her that he was a private detective from Scotland Yard. In answer to a question she told the man that her mother had what letters Mr. Erskine Williams had written her. In accordance with his request she called on him in a few days, when he said he had obtained the letters, had written to the Rev. F. Williams, and expected £5. Soon after that he took her to an office at Charing Cross, where there were some ladies, and one of them took her to a home. She did not want to go to a home, and left the next day. When she went to her own place her clothes were gone, and prisoner said he had got them. The prisoner was again remanded.

THE ALLEGED COMPANY FRAUDS.

ANOTHER VICTIM FROM SCOTLAND.

Mr. Cluer proceeded with the charges against John Grunell, a company promoter, of Queen Victoria-street, City, at the South Western police-court yesterday, for conspiring to defraud a number of persons by inducing them to purchase worthless shares in an Alliance Financial Corporation of which he was managing director. Mr. Colbeck represented the Treasury as before, and the accused was defended by the same legal gentlemen. The evidence of one witness was only given on this occasion. Abraham Logan, a fireman residing in Scotland, said in September, 1893, he received a letter from Gordon Edwards, addressed from 30, Regent's Park-road (the residence of Mrs. Bouverie, a close friend of the prisoner's), offering to sell a number of shares in the corporation, as she was in want of money. He wrote to the secretary, J. S. Capon, and received a reply from that person stating that the investment was a good one, that 30 per cent. had been paid on the founders' shares, 10 on the ordinary, and it would pay 30 per cent. dividend during the current year. He purchased the shares for £125, but had received no dividend. The share certificate bore the name B. Ogan Bell, director (the name by which the prisoner was known). Prisoner was remanded till to-day.

A DOCTOR CHARGED WITH MURDER.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE AT AN INQUEST.

The coroner at Bootle yesterday held an inquest on the body of the boy William Netterville Ireland, the victim of the Walton tragedy. The jury found that death was caused by peritonitis set up by exposure of the intestines, and aided by the general bruising of the body, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against Dr. O'Callaghan (Dr. Ireland's assistant), who was present at the inquest in custody. Mrs. Ireland, who gave evidence, said that in her husband's absence she quarrelled with O'Callaghan because he was very drunk, and as he entered her room for whisky she threw a glass at him. The glass hit him in the face, and he went back to his own room where the boy was. Hearing a crash, she went to the room, and found her son on the bed shockingly injured. Witness herself was sober. The windows in O'Callaghan's room were smashed, and her theory was that her son tried to jump through the window. Annie Washington, thirteen, servant, deposed that she saw the prisoner, who was drunk, thumping the lad as he lay on the floor and throwing him about.

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TALES TOLD BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

ON THE DESCENT OF POLICEMEN.

A cabdriver named Watts was summoned at the City Summons Court yesterday for driving a cab wantonly, and for using insulting language to a constable. The constable stated that the prisoner was driving a cab by the Mansion House station at a dangerous pace. When remonstrated with he drove on, turning his head and laughing. Presently he was stopped by another constable as the result of a signal from the first, and then he became abusive. "You're a liar," he said. "Who cares for you, you monkey-faced puppy." The constable then took his number, and told him he would be summoned. "I don't care," here rejoined, "I sha'n't be undelivered." Mr. H. E. Edmonds, who defended, seemed surprised that the constable deemed this language insulting. "You know that we are all descended from monkeys," he said. This was the constable's opportunity, and he was not slow to take advantage of it. "You may be," he said, "I'm not." When the laughter had subsided Mr. Edmonds was at him again, and secured the admission "I might" in reply to a question as to whether he would not himself, when accused of doing what he hadn't done, call the other man a liar "in plain English." He then set forth the case for Watts. As a matter of fact, the charge of furious driving was merely an afterthought on the part of the constable. Some one, struck by his appearance, shouted "monkey-face," and he accused Watts of being the person. Watts got indignant, and used perhaps a little plain English. Then the charge of wantonly driving was added. He also explained that Watts had had to come up from the country, leaving a newly-wedded wife to finish the honeymoon alone, in order that he might answer to the summons. The magistrate, however, decided that there was something in the allegations of the constable, and fined Watts 5s. and costs in each offence; also, that there was something in what had been said about the honeymoon. He therefore allowed the cabman time to pay.

THE GARDENER AND HIS MASTER.

A wholesale tobacconist named William James Harris was yesterday summoned before the Wood Green magistrates for assaulting Frederick James Harknett. The complainant is a gardener, and on the last Bank Holiday was working in the defendant's garden at Notting Hill. Presently his employer looked out of a bedroom window and asked if the plants in the dining-room had been changed. The gardener said that he had attended to this part of his duty, but presently Mr. Harris came down and complained that the plants had not been changed. While fresh plants were being brought in the gardener heard a voice say, "Take off that hat!" and received a blow which smashed the hat and knocked him down. He alleged that his employer had hidden in a recess in order to jump out and assault him. On the other hand, it was said that the man persisted in wearing his hat when told not to do so, and that further remonstrances led to his striking a fighting attitude. Then, it was said, his foot got caught in Mr. Harris's dressing-gown, and master and man came to the ground together. The bench, however, came to the conclusion that a technical assault had been committed, and fined the defendant 2s. 6d., with 11s. 6d. costs.

THE SUMMER BURGLAR.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday night a constable went to 57, Marquess-road, Canonbury, to see if all was right, the family being away in the country. He found that the front gate had been forcibly opened, and therefore went round the side of the house to examine the back premises. While he was there three men entered and came round to where he was. Seeing him they ran away, but he chased them, and succeeded in catching John Ready, twenty-eight, a porter. He was charged at the North London police-court yesterday with being a suspected person found on enclosed premises, presumably for the purpose of committing a felony. Formal evidence having been given he was remanded.

ROBBING A BLIND HOSTESS.

Miss Annie Conway is blind, and lives at North-street, Edgware-road. The other day a girl called Frances Sedrick, sixteen, a general servant, called at the house where she lived and asked to see her. Being admitted she introduced herself at a friend of an intimate acquaintance of Miss Conway's, and asked to be allowed to wash, as she had been turned out of her home. The blind woman offered her every possible attention, but when the girl asked for threepence she refused the request, as the call was on rent day. Sedrick then left, thanking her hostess for her kindness, nor was it until some days later that Miss Conway missed a skirt which had been hanging behind the door. The skirt was found to have been sold for 9d. by Sedrick, and she was arrested and brought up yesterday at the Marylebone police-court. Her mother, who was greatly distressed, said that the prisoner was utterly beyond control, and was driving her mad. She had several times been charged with various offences. Once she was sent to a reformatory, but escaped by dropping from the top of a wall thirty feet in height. On being recaptured she once more escaped by jumping from a train while it was in motion. "I shall kill her soon, I believe," said the mother. The magistrate ordered the girl to be sent to a reformatory for three years.

TO-MORROW'S LIST OF PREACHERS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Prebendary Turner, 10.30; Canon Newbolt, 3.15; the Rev. J. H. Scott, 7.
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Rev. F. G. Given-Wilson, 10; Canon Furze, 3.
CHAPEL ROYAL, St. James's.—Canon Jacob, 12.
ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.—The Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11; the Rev. W. J. Somerville, 7.
FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. A. R. Buckland, 11.
ST. JUD'S, South Kensington.—The Rev. W. H. Hornby Steer, 11; the Rev. C. H. de B. Nicholson, 7.
ST. JOHN'S, Westminster.—Rev. Canon Wilberforce, 11 and 7.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Marlborough-place.—Rev. J. H. Wishart, at 11 and 7.
SOUTH KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Emperor's gate, Gloucester-road, S.W.—The Rev. W. Harris, 11 and 7.
CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster-bridge-road.—The Rev. Rhonda Williams, 11 and 6.30.
WESLEYAN WEST LONDON MISSION, St. James's Hall.—The Rev. Egerton Young, 11 and 7; orchestral band, 6.30. Craven Chapel, Regent-street.—Mr. Langford, 11; Mr. Piper, 7.
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon-square, W.C.—Subject—"Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship." III.—The bread which we break." (1 Cor. x. 16.) 7.
CHURCH OF THE JESUIT FATHERS, Falm-street, Berkeley-square, W.—Father Humphrey, 11.
MARYLEBONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Upper George-street, Edgware-road, W.—The Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D.D., of Tremont Temple, Boston, U.S.A., 11 and 7.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

At 9.0 A.M.—Barnmouth, glorious sunshine. E. breeze, sea smooth; Llandudno, bright morning, light air, sea calm, warm; Margate, S., fine; Aberystwith, S.E., pleasant breeze, glorious day, sea calm; Sheerness, S., fine; Herne Bay, W., fine; Dover, N., hazy, sea smooth, probable passage smooth; Norwich, cloudy, S.; Cromer, cloudy, S.W., Lowestoft, slight breeze, cloudy; Aldeburgh, warm and dull; Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Southend, Bury, fine; Newmarket, Cambridge, Ely, dull; Lynn, Peterborough, fine; Bourne-mouth, S.W., fine; Ilfracombe, E., bright sunshine; Portsmouth, S.E., light, fine; Plymouth, E., fine; Southampton, E., fine, bright; Weymouth, E., fine; Folkestone, E., fine and warm; Eastbourne, N.E., fine; Hastings, S.E., fine.

At 9.30 A.M.—Algiers, fine morning, 70; Baden Baden, fine morning, 62; Berne, lovely morning, 50; Brussels, lovely morning, 64; Boulogne, fine, 64; Calais, fine, some clouds, smooth sea, 71; Cannes, lovely morning, 72; Geneva, lovely morning, 57; Interlaken, fine morning, 54; Lausanne, very fine; Les Avants, Montreux, lovely morning, 45; Marsilles, blue sky, 70; Monte Carlo, blue sky, 73; Neuchatel, blue sky, 66; Nice, fine morning, 71; Ostend, clear sky, 64; Paris, warm sunshine, 64; Rome, lovely morning, 74; Sierre-Montana, lovely morning, 60; Vevey, fine, some clouds, 67; Zermatt, very fine, 55.

MONDAY'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To Egypt by Italian Packet. Evening: To Cuba and Mexico by French packet.
MAILS DUE.—From Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Madaira, via Plymouth, from Newfoundland by direct packet.
PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Minister Tak*, *Seagull*, *Swift*, or *Professor Bays*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the —, from Southampton for Havre.

The victim of the boat accident on Lake Constance yesterday was not an Englishman as at first reported, but an Austrian.

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[FROM OUR CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Duke of Cambridge is to leave Homburg on Tuesday or Wednesday next on his return to England. The Duke has a series of inspections in prospect, and also some shooting visits in Yorkshire.

The German Empress has arrived at Schloss Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, and she will stay there for a month. Princess Christian has been visiting the Empress at Wilhelmshöhe, having come over from Bad Nauheim.

The King of the Belgians, according to the latest news from Brussels, will go almost immediately to Aix-les-Bains for the benefit of his health, and will halt in Paris for a day or two on his way.

King Oscar will re-visit Christiania in the latter part of the month for the purpose of again trying to organize a new Ministry.

The King and Queen of Roumania have arrived at the baths of Ragatz, in Switzerland, from visiting her Majesty's mother, the Dowager Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen at Schloss Umkirch, near Friesburg, where they proceeded on leaving Ischl.

The Crown Prince of Roumania arrived last Tuesday at Schloss Reinhardsbrunn, in Thuringia, from Bucharest, to join the Crown Princess, who has been staying with the Duke and Duchess of Coburg since her departure from England. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess are to return to Bucharest next week for the autumn and winter.

The physicians of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, having ordered his immediate removal to the South, he has gone to Mendel. The scenery round Mendel is most enchanting, with views of the valleys of the Adige and Noce, the Dolomites, the Adamello, and the Ortler group. After a stay of three or four weeks the Archduke, according to present arrangements, will go to the Riviera for the winter.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been taking the waters at Spa during the last three weeks. The Grand Duke, who came over to England for the Cowes regatta week, has returned to Ludwigslust, his seat near Schwerin.

The Grand Duke Michel Michaelovitch of Russia and his wife, the Countess Torby, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau, are to arrive to-day at Homburg, from Schwalbach, for a stay of three weeks. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is the sister of the Grand Duke Michel, is to arrive at Homburg to-morrow.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and their nephew, Prince Max (who has recently been in England) have been staying at Scheveningen during the last three weeks.

The Duc d'Aumale has been staying for a few days at Spa on a visit to the Queen of the Belgians.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, who is circumnavigating the globe on board the *Crisoforo Colombo*, seems to have had a very good time in Japan. The Mikado placed a handsome palace at his disposal, and the Hereditary Prince paid the Royal sailor several visits on his ship while it lay off Tokio. The Duke has now sailed for Australia and the Pacific, where he will spend six months. He will, it is said, be gazetted shortly to the command of a corvette.

Countess Granville has arrived at Campfer in the Engadine, with her daughters Lady Mary Morrison and Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower.

The Countess of Cottenham and Lady Mary Pepys are staying at Homburg.

Baron A. de Rothschild, of Paris, has rented the tourist steamer *Neptun*, owned by the Bergen Steamship Company, for the purpose of visiting the Norwegian fjords. The Baron has invited twelve personal friends to accompany him on the trip.

Countess Miranda, née Christine Nilsson, the once celebrated Swedish cantatrice, has promised her relatives to visit her native country at least once every other year. The Countess has, as known, her home in Paris.

Sir Charles Hall is at present taking a course of waters at Marienbad.

Sir Edward and Lady Ermytrude Malet left Potsdam on Thursday evening for Homburg, where they are to stay for a month.

The Hon. William A. C. Barrington is in charge of the Embassy at Vienna during the absence of Sir Edmund Monson, who has come to England on leave for a few weeks.

M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, accompanied by his family, has arrived at Vichy in order to go through the usual course of waters.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Paris, accompanied by the Countess von Wolkenstein-Trostburg, has gone to Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria, and will pass the end of his vacation at his Tyrolean chateau, near the Brenner Pass.

Count C. Lewenhaupt, the former Swedish-Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the newly appointed Minister of Sweden and Norway to London, will arrive in England in the last week of this month.

Björnstjerne Björnson, the famous Norwegian poet, who is at present staying at Schwaz, in Switzerland, is busy writing a second volume of his play "Over Evne."

The tower in the Vatican gardens, where the Pope seeks refuge from the mid-day heat of a Roman August, has high archaeological interest. It is almost the only remaining trace of the fortified wall which Leo IV. built about the middle of the ninth century, as a protection against Saracenic invaders. This strong work, crowned with four and forty towers, started from the Castle of St. Angelo, crossed the Vatican Hill, and, following the bend of the river, joined the wall of Aurelian. The enclosed space was known as the Civita Leonina. The Saracens, defeated at sea off Ostia, were forced as prisoners of war to lend a hand in completing the rampart.

The Duke of Connaught, who was accompanied by Sir Evelyn Wood and the District Staff, with Major-General Sir Charles Warren, the commanding officer, yesterday made his inspection on the Queen's Parade at Aldershot of the second division for the manoeuvres. Sir William Butler's first division is being inspected by his Royal Highness to-day. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clery will act as principal medical officer during the manoeuvres.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at Cairnmore, Kirkcudbright, which they hold on lease from Major Colvin Stewart.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute, after their cruise in the North, have arrived at Mount Stuart, Bute, where they will stay till about the middle of October.

The Earl of Sheffield has left London for Brindisi by the P. and O. steamer *Arcadia*.

The Earl of Morley has been reappointed Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords.

Lord Chief Baron Palles, of the Irish bench, has left London for a sea voyage to the Mediterranean.

The Marquis de Bréteuil's party at Brawl Castle, Caithness, includes the Duc de Chartres and Baron and Baroness Bussiére. The Duc de Chartres will in a few days go to Clyth, in the neighbourhood, which he holds on lease.

The demolition of the block of old buildings which stood for years at the back of the Irish Office recalls to mind the fact that not far from here were at one time ranged King Charles's ornithological pets, which were kept in aviaries standing along the road bounding the south side of St. James's Park, known accordingly as Birdcage-walk. At Storey's Gate close by resided Master Edward Storey, the custodian of the Royal birds, the direct descendants of which are said to have been preserved in the park to the present day.

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Regarding the maintenance branch of the company's business it will be apparent that it will serve as a most valuable safeguard to the insurance department; but further than this the fact

must not be lost sight of that when in full development it will be a boon to tens of thousands of users of machinery in the United Kingdom, whose business may not be sufficiently extensive to justify the employment of a competent expert to superintend their machinery, but to whom the efficient maintenance of their plant is of vital importance. The company will employ only the most practical and reliable men to examine the machinery under risk, so that defects may be at once discovered and remedied, thereby reducing liability to stoppage or damage to a minimum, an advantage which insurers having time contracts will not be slow to appreciate.

A contract bearing date the 2nd day of August, 1895, has been entered into between James Robert Fowler as vendor, of the one part, and Sydney Lee of 9, Finsbury-street, London, as trustee for the company, of the other part, whereby in consideration of the transfer to the company of the business of machinery insurance and maintenance, heretofore carried on by him, together with all his right, title and interest of and in the same, and in the goodwill, trade connections, policies in force, documents, &c., the company agrees to pay to him the sum of £25,000 in cash, and to allot to him, or his nominee, 2,000 Ordinary shares and 2,000 Deferred shares of £1 each July

Copies of the above contract, and the memorandum and articles of association, may be inspected at the offices of the company's solicitors.

Prospectus and forms of application, brokers, solicitors, and at the temporary offices of the company.

OLD COUNTRY HOUSE TO BE LET. 1 1/2 acre. Flower, fruit, and vegetable garden, tennis lawn, grape and greenhouse, &c. Five minutes from railway station. Fifteen minutes from London. Five minutes to Crystal Palace. Two floors only. Three reception-rooms, &c. Seven bedrooms. Ladies' and gentlemen's lavatories. All newly fitted. Stables, &c. Rent £110.—Apply to Mr. STANLEY, Cumberley, South Norwood.

TO ARTISTS AND OTHERS.—In open situation, close to railway station, SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, with studio, north light, 30 ft. by 21 ft. Five bed and three reception rooms, conservatory, coach-house, &c. Newly decorated. Rent £250 per annum.—W. H. Gibney and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C. (near opposite West Kensington Station), W.

CHELSEA EMBANKMENT COURT.—These delightful situated and charmingly arranged town houses, occupying the site of the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891, to be LET or SOLD. Each alternate house is of distinct design, both externally and internally. The accommodation comprises seventeen rooms—two bathrooms, four w.c.s, and square hall on each floor, with window and fireplace. Some of the houses have billiard-rooms. Each house has dinner lift, electric light, and scientific drainage. The drawing room floors are oak, and the stairs pitch-pine. The houses are artistically decorated throughout in the modern French style. Attention is particularly drawn to the favourable position of this property, the rents and purchase price of the various houses, having been fixed at such a level as will ensure their early disposal.—For plans and particulars apply to Messrs. G. Trollope and Sons, 7, Holborn-place, Eton-square, S.W., or to the architect, Mr. Deane Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., 17 and 18, Basinghall-street, E.C., or at the estate office on the premises.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—Overlooks Leigh Park, commanding grand sea views, comprising highest and choicest land in the locality, within five minutes' walk of the sea.

THE LAND CO. will SELL BY AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, August 21, at 11 A.M., in Marquee on Westcliff, 1,3 FREEDHOLD PLOTS of various sizes, 18 ft. to 40 ft. frontages, liberal depths, fronting Marina and Westcliff. Good title without charges. The free and the land tax is redeemed. Ten per cent. deposit and balance sixteen quarters. Free abstracts and free deeds. Special train, Fenchurch, 11 A.M., 2s. 6d. return. Lunch and plans free. LAND CO., 67 and 69, Cheapside, E.C.

BRONDESBURY, N.W. twenty minutes' drive of Hyde Park.—TO BE SOLD, a handsome DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE, situated in an open position, with nice view of Hampstead. Only five minutes' walk of Brondesbury Station on L. and N.W. and N.L. and Metropolitan Railways. It is approached by a carriage sweep, has space for the erection of stable and coach house; garden in rear. Contains four reception, eight bed, and one dressing room, bath room with lavatory (h. and c.), and ample domestic offices. Is fitted with every modern convenience, has just been handsomely redecorated throughout ready for immediate occupation. The sanitary arrangements are of the very best description. Lease 78 years at £16. Price for immediate sale, including fixtures and fittings, only £21,875, of which £1,000 or more can be deferred remain on mortgage.—Apply to the Owner, Mr. Chambers, Gledholt House, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, N.W., one minute of property.

TO LET.—Handsome FURNISHED APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, 30s. per week.—A. 36, Great Russell-street.

The LIST will CLOSE TO-DAY (Saturday), the 17th, for LONDON, and MONDAY, the 18th August, for COUNTRY.

A Going Concern Established upwards of 30 years with 13 Shops in London.

RICHARD SPURGEON (LIMITED)
(Hatters and Costume Manufacturers, &c.)
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1892 to 1894.

CAPITAL £70,000 in 70,000 shares of £1 each, divided into

6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares.....£50,000,
Ordinary Shares.....£20,000.

The vendor is willing to take the whole of the ordinary shares in part payment of the purchase price.

ISSUE OF £50,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares (preferential both as to capital and dividend) and £20,000 ordinary shares; payable on application, or on allotment, and the balance one month after allotment.

It is not intended to create any debenture debt or mortgages, so that the preference shares will be the first charge on the whole undertaking.

DIRECTORS.
*Mr. Richard Spurgeon, 91 and 95, Newington-causeway, S.E.
Mr. C. V. Coudridge, 131, Newington-causeway, S.E.
Mr. Alfred Maw (Chairman, Maw, Till, Kirke, and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, E.C.)

Mr. Arthur Williams, 4, Westwood-park, N.
Mr. Robert Ebery, Stoke Newington, Bon Marché, N.

* Will join the Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.—London and Westminster Bank (Ltd.), Head Office, Lombury, L.C., and Southwark Branch, 6, Borough High-street, S.E.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. C. J. Smith and Goffin, 16, Mark-lane, London, E.C., and Woodford.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.—Mr. F. Newman, 131, Newington-causeway, S.E.

PROSPECTUS.
This company has been formed to acquire as a going concern the well-known business of Mr. Richard Spurgeon, manufacturer and dealer in hatters, costumes, and waterproofs, which has been established over thirty years, and is now carried on at the following important centres, namely:—

91 and 95, Newington-causeway.
107, Newington-causeway.
131, 133, 135, Newington-causeway.
23, Buckingham Palace-road.
43, Brompton-road.
231, Brompton-road.
67, King-street, Hammer-smith.
128, Upper-street, Islington.
177, Upper-street, Islington.
5/6, Kingsland-road.
371, Mare-street, Hackney.
355, High Holborn.
127 and 129, High-street, Deptford.

The whole of the properties occupy good positions, and are held under long leases on favourable terms, and have been extensively fitted up by the vendor.

The business is one of the most extensive of its kind in London, and has a high reputation. It has steadily grown until it acquired its present position, the chief aim of the vendor being the supply of mantles, costumes, and waterproofs of the latest fashions, and of superior quality at a reasonable price.

The business being conducted strictly upon a cash principle, there are no book debts whatever for the company to take over.

Messrs. Micklewright and Costworth, the well-known chartered accountants, of 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C., have examined the books and accounts of the firm for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. They state the sales to have been £124,022 2s. 2d., the purchases for the same period £72,657 10s. 10d., and the charges, rents, and other outgoings at £34,638 16s. 3d. The profit, therefore, for the three years was £16,516 10s. 1d., or equal to £5,505 6s. 10d. per annum.

Messrs. Micklewright and Costworth also state that considerable amounts have, during the three years, been expended on the premises and fittings, which have been charged to expenses. This should properly form a charge on capital account, and had this mode been adopted the profits would have been proportionately greater.

The directors are all practical business men of wide experience. They include Mr. Richard Spurgeon (the vendor) and Mr. C. V. Coudridge, his manager (who has been associated with him in the business for 17 years), thus ensuring the same management that has been so successful in the past.

It is also intended to retain the present staff of assistants at all the shops on the same arrangements that now exist with the vendor. The vendor has entered into an agreement not to engage in any trade of similar nature, directly or indirectly, during a period of 25 years within 100 miles of London.

The directors show the confidence in the continued success of the business by agreeing to accept as their remuneration 5 per cent. per annum on the profits earned in each year, with a small fixed sum per annum.

The value of shares in industrial trading companies is well known, and many command high

premiums, as may be seen from the present quotations of a few of their number given below:—

For the preference Par Ordinary value. shares. value shares.

John Barber & Co. 5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 1 2 1/2 2 1/2
W. & A. Co. 5 1/2 6 1/2 7 1/2 1 2 1/2 2 1/2
Kew & Co. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
Robertson & Co. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
Horn & Sons 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
Roberts & Co. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

The directors propose to extend the operations of the business by adding several new departments to the business, by which they believe the profits in the future will be very largely increased.

Taking the average net profits for the three years at £25,500 per annum, there will be required to pay dividends of 6 per cent. on £50,000 cumulative preference shares.....£3,000

leaving a surplus of £22,500 available for dividends on the ordinary shares, directors' remuneration, and reserves, without in any way taking into consideration the profit that may fairly be expected from the proposed extensions.

The purchase price has been fixed by the vendor at the sum of £25,000 payable as to £20,000 in cash and the balance in preference and ordinary shares or cash, at the option of the directors. The purchase includes the whole of the valuable leasehold premises and shops, the fittings and fixtures (valued at £27,500), together with the entire stock in trade, which is guaranteed by the vendor to be not less (taken at invoice cost) than £17,500 on the date of the transfer to the company, and the goodwill of the business valued at £20,000, represented by the entire issue of Ordinary Shares.

An agreement for sale and purchase has been entered into, and is dated the 2nd day of August, 1895, and made between Richard Spurgeon, the vendor of the one part, and the company of the other part. There are other agreements and arrangements made by the vendor (on his own behalf) relating to the formation of the company, and applicants for shares will be deemed to waive all rights (if any) to particulars thereof under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1897, or otherwise.

The memorandum and articles of association, the accounts and report, and the above agreement can be seen at the offices of the solicitors of the company.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the bankers of the company with the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be placed to the credit of the company, and in respect of the shares allotted, and any excess returned to the applicant.

Prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the solicitors, or from the secretary at the offices of the company.

August 8th, 1895.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will commence on Tuesday, October 1.

The hospital is the largest general hospital in the kingdom, and contains nearly 800 beds. Number of in-patients last year, 9,705; out-patients, 125,515; accidents, 12,755.

Surgical operations daily. Major operations in 1894, 1,778.

Appointments.—Forty qualified resident appointments are made annually. Dressers, clinical, post-mortem clerks, and maternity assistants are appointed every three months. All appointments are free. Holders of resident appointments are also provided free board.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—Entrance Scholarships, value £120, £80, £60, £35, £30, and £20, will be offered for competition at the end of September.

Numerous Scholarships and Prizes are given annually.

Fee.—£20 guineas in one payment, or 150 guineas by instalments. A reduction of 15 guineas is allowed to the sons of members of the profession.

Lunches or dinners at moderate charges can be obtained in the Students' Club. The Students' Club Union, embracing all the scientific, social, and athletic clubs, are available to all students.

The Clubs Union Ground is at Lower Edmonton. The Metropolitan, Metropolitan District, East London, and South Eastern railway stations are close to the Hospital and College.

For further information apply, personally or by letter, to

MUNRO SCOTT, Warden.
Mile End, E.

CHRIST CHURCH, WESTMINSTER
BRUCE-ROAD.—REV. RICHARD WILLIAMS (of Bradford), B.A. and D.D., P.S.A. (open only) 3.30. Short speaking; vocal solos, band and choir.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.
reprinted from the Pioneer. "Clear and graphic with a good map."—Standard. Price 2s. Pioneer (London) Office, 13A, Cockspur-st., S.W.

TO BOOKBUYERS and Librarians
of Free Libraries.—The AUGUST Catalogue of valuable New and Second hand Works, offered at prices greatly reduced, is now ready, and will be sent post free upon application to W. H. SMITH and SON, Library Department, 185, Strand, London, W.C.

The WEST of ENGLAND FREEHOLD ESTATES of the Right Hon. General Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.

In the counties of Somerset and Dorset, and in the parishes of Cricket St. Thomas, Winsford, Mayford, Cudworth, Chaffinot, Chilton, Cradock, and Chilton, in the parishes of Winsford, and Wootton Bassett, containing in all about 5,782 acres, extending from the home or Cricket St. Thomas portion (which is about midway between Chard and Crewkerne) southwards to other lands near towards Axminster, and almost to the sea by Lyme Regis.

The main line of the London and South Western Railway runs through a portion of the estate. Chard Junction and Chard Town Stations are within three miles of the mansion. At Chard Town there is a connection with the great Western Railway, and the facility of communication with London and all parts of the kingdom rapid and easy.

The city of Exeter and towns of Taunton, Bridgwater, Yeovil, Axminster, Lyme Regis, Chardmouth, Sidmouth, Ilminster, Chard, Crewkerne, Zeveloff, Honiton, and Wellington are within near distance.

The mansion, Cricket House, has the advantage of not being over large, but exceedingly comfortable. The principal rooms open into charming conservatories and Italian colonnades, overlooking exquisitely beautiful gardens and terrace walls.

Its situation, at an elevation of about 450 ft. above sea level, in a splendidly timbered park of about 800 acres, yet sheltered, and with a delightful view to the south towards the sea, is admirable.

The gardens are grand, the orchards, stable, lodges, and all such addenda are in character with the mansion house. The neighbourhood of the whole property is exceedingly beautiful and healthy, and the views obtainable from innumerable points over the estate marvellous for loveliness and extent.

From Windwhistle, one of the highest points on the property, some 750 feet above sea level, magnificent and extensive views over the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon are obtained, embracing nearly the whole of Somerset from north to south, to the northward the Bristol Channel, and on a clear day the distant shores of Wales, the St. Peter's Head, the Mendips, Quantock, and Brendon Hills, and as the eye ranges southward across the vale of Taunton Deane it extends to Seaton, with the English Channel in the extreme south, a point of interest in the county where the two Channels are visible.

The covers on the estate, which comprise a total area of about 550 acres, are most excellent for sporting purposes. The property is intersected and bounded by a considerable distance by the River Axe and its tributaries, which, together with a well-stocked trout stream running through the park close to the mansion house, afford about six miles of first-rate fishing.

There is excellent hunting in the district with the County Honor Farm, the Countess's Harriers, the Cartstock Harriers, the Taunton Vale and the Blackmoor Vale Foxhounds, and the Deven and Somerset Stag-hounds. The Countess's Otter Hounds often meet on the estate. There is also a well-stocked rabbit warren at Monckton Wyld.

The soil is of a varied character, embracing the lower lias, marlstone, Midford sands, upper green sand and chalk, forming excellent sheep lands, rich pasture and fertile arable lands. A noteworthy feature in the property is the large quantity of grass land, some 3,300 acres, a proportion in an entirety of about 5,692 acres, which very few estates possess.

At Monckton Wyld an attractive residence, known as "Tempest," has been recently erected for the purposes of a shooting-box.

At Wansford, a fine residence of the sixteenth century, and old manor house of the sixteenth century, and with many historic reminiscences.

In addition to the mansion and park there are thirty-five farms, known as:—

In the Cricket St. Thomas and Winsford portions:—Honor Farm, the Countess's Harriers, the Cartstock Harriers, the Taunton Vale and the Blackmoor Vale Foxhounds, and the Deven and Somerset Stag-hounds. The Countess's Otter Hounds often meet on the estate. There is also a well-stocked rabbit warren at Monckton Wyld.

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instructions to offer this magnificent Estate by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the LONDON HOTEL, TAUNTON, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 16th and 17th days of October, 1895, at one o'clock each day precisely, first as a whole, and, if not sold in that manner, then in a large number of convenient lots (not less than the acreage in any one lot) to be made for the whole estate by private treaty.